THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 197 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Wallace Leads Fight For Renomination; Byrnes Quits Race

Dramatic action at Democratic Convention puts Truman and Douglas high up in running—President slated to address convention by radio on Thursday evening.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, July 19—Henry A. Wallace arrived today to take personal charge of his wavering vice-presidential nomination campaign as James F. Byrnes of South Carolina withdrew his own candidacy and the stock of Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri rose as a "compromise" candidate.

At the same time, an effort to speed up the convention by a day was under way, with convention headquarters announcing that balloting would start Thursday afternoon, and that President Roosevelt would address the convention that evening by radio.

President Roosevelt's part in the convention was evident in the dramatic withdrawal of Mr. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization.

As the South Carolina delegation met today, Mr. Byrnes' letter was released, stating: "In deference to the wishes of the President, I ask that my name not be placed before the convention as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President."

Mr. Byrnes' letter to Senator Burnet Maybank of his home state did not explain the reason for the President's intervention. However the political reasons were probably not far to seek.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt was reported to have named Senator Truman and Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court as his second and third choices for the running-mate nomination, ranking them behind Mr. Wallace.

Leaders Concerned

Democratic leaders are somewhat concerned by the internecine strife developing over the Vice-Presidency. Strong labor opposition to Mr. Byrnes' candidacy had been expressed.

The Byrnes withdrawal under Mr. Roosevelt's implementation does not of itself, however, aid Mr. Wallace's renomination, and may actually make restive delegates more rebellious.

Unless Mr. Roosevelt exerts stronger pressure, the situation may play into the hands of a third person.

Friends of Senator Truman are

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Wallace Holds Grip on Many N. E. Delegates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 19—The Massachusetts delegation will cast most, if not all, of its votes for President Roosevelt. Some delegates indicate they will support Henry A. Wallace for second place if he shows sufficient strength to withstand the President's "I like him" letter, but the name of Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas stands out strongly today in talk about the Vice-Presidency at Bay State headquarters.

Representative John W. McCormack, Chairman of the convention Committee on Resolutions, and considered key man on the Massachusetts delegation, is a loyal supporter of the President. Although he no doubt would accede to the President's demand, should there be one, to back Mr. Wallace, he is boosting his long-time friend and congressional co-worker, Mr. Rayburn.

William H. Burke, Jr., of North-

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Land: Absentees Destroy Own Jobs

By the Associated Press

South Portland, Maine, July 19

Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, told employees of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation today that excessive absenteeism and labor troubles could defeat post-war existence of their yard, which employs 23,000.

"If you hope to exist—I hope you will, I expect you will—you've got to produce now," Admiral told a crowd of several thousand workmen at ceremonies incident to the sponsoring of the Liberty ship Harold I. Pratt, 192d vessel built at the yard.

War Output Hit by Lack Of Manpower

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

War production in New England is being held back in a number of spots by lack of manpower, Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board, said here today. Many plants are not able to produce items critically needed because of inability to get sufficient workers. Considering the general national lag, however, New England, he said, is holding up about as well as any other section of the country.

"We won't reach our peak until the fall of this year," Mr. Wheeler reported. "Planned production is still on the upgrade. Though cutbacks continue to occur here and there, this is because of change of design required to meet war demands, especially of the invasion. It is not because of there being plenty of war materials.

"Heavy trucks, heavy tires, steel plates and airplanes are running far behind schedule. These are some of the major deficiencies. There are many more.

Problem is Based on Manpower

"Nearly all of this problem is due to manpower, in fact we can attribute the lag to manpower 100 per cent.

"While heavy trucks are made mostly in the Middle West, components going into them are produced by many plants in New England. Likewise quite a few plants in this region make components for heavy artillery, which is also running behind schedule.

"Ball bearings continue to be the most critical product of New England. They are used in airplanes, trucks, artillery, tanks and many other kinds of war matériel. Labor in central Connecticut, where our ball bearings are made, remains very tight.

"The demand of the Navy for certain types of ships has increased.

"The situation in cotton textiles is very serious. Many mills which could run three shifts are only working one. This is a leading in-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Montgomery Opens Battle for France; Allies Take Livorno and Ancona in Italy; Red Armies Close In on Brest Litovsk

Allies break into open near Caen as terrific bombardment by air cuts German line.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 19—The latest Allied air strategy discloses the break-through near Caen as marking the end of the battle of Normandy and the beginning of the battle for France.

Striking deep into French territory at key communication points east, north and west of Paris, British and American bombers are pounding rail centers, road transport, and airfields on a scale unmatched since D-Day itself.

The pattern of this great air campaign implies plainly that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's break-through south and east of Caen is no mere tactical success, but a major move in the Allied strategic plan.

Decisive Battle

The armored battle now going on in the southern outskirts of the city and in the open plain beyond well may turn out to be the Alamein of the invasion from the west—that is, the decisive blow to transform the relatively static beachhead battle into a war of movement.

Today's Headquarters communiqué declares that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is throwing in everything, including his armored formations, in an attempt to block the breach made in German positions to the south and east of Caen. But despite desperate German resistance, General Montgomery's operation is announced to be progressing successfully.

Mopping up still is under way in Faubourg de Vaucelles, immediately across the River Orne from the city of Caen itself. But the main battle has swept on through the great gap blown in the German lines by the biggest deluge of bombs ever dropped in a single operation.

Gigantic Air Support

This close support of Allied armored forces and infantry by the air forces is continuing as weather permits, though not on the same gigantic scale as yesterday, when 2,200 planes dropped some 7,000 tons of bombs on German positions in four hours during the morning.

But the Allied air campaign has a strategic aspect of even more epoch-making bulldozer air attack in the sphere of military tactics. Headquarters reports that medium and light bombers yesterday afternoon attacked bridges across Rivers Seine and Eure and railway lines in the Rouen area.

Farther afield, Allied planes struck at communications, airfields, supply dumps, and transport from Amiens in northeastern

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Associated Press

Blasting Open the Fortress of Europe

G. I. Joe with his mortar—and the greatest airforce the world has ever seen—concentrate their thrusts upon the Nazis in France and Italy. The upper picture shows a British mortar crew, fingers in ears to guard against the sharp concussion, as they go into action outside Gruchy, near Caen. The lower photograph of a derailed German train testifies to the accuracy of Allied bombers in Italy where, as now in France, tactical air support plays a heightened role in the Allied offensives.

Nazis thrown back on all fronts—Munich rail yards and Schweinfurt ball-bearing plants battered as 2,500 American heavy bombers sweep over Reich.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The Battle of Normandy has ended, the Battle for France has begun.

Preceded by a terrific 9,000-ton rain of bombs, General Montgomery launched an offensive by British and Canadians across the Orne southeast of Caen and pushed on five miles.

Cruisers from the sea added to the heavy curtain of fire which Marshal Rommel tried in vain to stop with every available tank.

In Russia, six army groups pushed forward on a 550-mile front, coming within 22 miles of Lwow and reaching the outer defenses of Brest Litovsk.

Red Army spearheads were only 25 miles from the pre-war frontier of East Prussia.

In Italy, General Clark's men entered Italy's third port of Livorno (Leghorn) only a few hours after Polish units of the Eighth Army entered the great East coast port of Ancona.

Besides the devastating air bombings over fronts 2,500 American heavy bombers and fighters attacked Munich's railway yards and the ball-bearings plant at Schweinfurt, destroying 266 German planes. Russians had destroyed 128 more and the Mediterranean forces another 66.

The new Caen offensive, which followed immediately after the capture of St. Lô by American troops, is clearly intended to break out of the cramped position in Normandy which has prevented General Montgomery from using his full available reinforcements.

Although details of General Dempsey's Second British Army advance were meager, the advance was stated to have pushed into open country southeast of Caen, where Allied superiority in tanks will take full effect.

The staggering weight of the Allied air power appeared to have taken the Germans completely by surprise. They had no fighters of their own to offer any resistance. If the weather remains reasonable, there appears to be no reason why the advance should not continue into the heart of France.

One more indication of German concern about their position is the ousting of Col. Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen from his command in the Low Countries.

In Italy, General Clark, in Livorno, is only 12½ miles from Pisa, western anchorage of Marshal von Kesselring's Gothic Line, while General Leese's Eighth Army, at Ancona, is 50 miles from Rimini, eastern end of the line. Since the capture by the Fifth Army of Pontedero, on the Arno River, has cut the main communication lines between Pisa and Florence, thereby thrusting a wedge between the Germans on the west coast and those in the center, the prospects og the Gothic Line's holding out for long are not very glowing.

In the East, the Germans appeared to be making no effort to halt the solid weight of the Russian offensive, which had reached the outer defenses of Brest Litovsk on the Bug River and, 45 miles to the north, had crossed the so-called Curzon Line.

A new element has been Marshal Konev's southern push, which extends the line to 550 miles. Marshal Konev, whose First Ukrainian Army is 22 miles from Lwow, one of Europe's greatest railway centers, is already on the 1939 Russo-German Polish partition line.

At the far north of the line General Yeremenko already is 20 miles within the Latvian frontier.

Nazi General Lays Defeat To Hitler Tactics

MOSCOW, July 19 (AP)—The Russian press published today a statement by Gen. Edmund Hofmeister, captured commander of the XLI German Tank Corps, declaring a disagreement among Hitler's generals over strategy on the Eastern Front was costing a great toll of lives and prisoners.

The General's statement, as published in Soviet newspapers, criticized Hitler's insistence on holding ground and refusing to retreat unless bludgeoned from positions.

"Field Marshal (Ernst) Busch (commander of the central front between the Pripet Marshes and Baltic States, the area of the most spectacular Russian advances of 300 miles or more) told me Hitler forbade any retreat," General Hofmeister's published statement said. "Hitler ordered every inch of occupied country defended. Although I considered the order wrong, I had to obey.

Generals Dismissed

"I want to say the defeat in White Russia is an example of the talentless command of Hitler. When Marshals Brauchitsch, List, von Rundstedt, and others tried to point out errors, they were discharged."

The general said Germany had no reserves to hold such a large territory as Hitler is ordering the Army to defend.

The Soviet press further quoted the statement as saying young Nazi generals such as General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, a field commander in France, and the late Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl, commander in North Finland until he was killed recently in a plane accident, sided with Hitler against the older commanders. The younger generals, General Hofmeister said, "have had little experience in war."

The captive said there was considerable antagonism between older and younger commanders, but that the veterans were keeping silent and carrying out orders because Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High

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Nazis Put Up 'Best Front'; Ancona: Supply Knot Cut

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Mediterranean Theater, July 19—The capture of the valuable Adriatic seaport of Ancona by Polish troops of the Eighth Army is a significant contribution to solving urgent supply problems connected with future Allied operations in Italy.

For communication lines have been stretched, often almost to the breaking point, by the sustained advance of the Allied forces.

The current offensive has been in progress 70 days. Since the Fifth and Eighth armies went through and past Rome in the first week of June, supply difficulties in the mountainous inland sectors have been very great not only because of the speed at which the combat troops have been moving, but because of lack of sea-transport facilities, especially on the

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By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 19—Why do the Germans declare that the western front is the decisive theater of the war?

The answer is simple—that is the front where up to yesterday the Nazis have been holding fast.

It hardly would do for them to say that the eastern front were the decisive theater when their armies are reeling back on a 600-mile front and where in 3½ weeks they have been driven out of con-

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Tokyo Cabinet Shift Held Sign Japan Prepares for Long War

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Retirement of Japanese Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo from the post of chief of the Army General Staff, and of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada as Navy Minister, is not simply a sign of the need for scapegoats following the fall of Saipan.

It is a confession that the policy adopted last February, following the first American attack on Truk, has failed to get results. At that time the War and Navy Ministers became their own chiefs of staff, in the interests of "improved coordination" and all-out prosecution of the war. Now this union is dissolved in order to make use of "specialists" in each post.

The net result, however, may be to strengthen the Japanese war machine. It is significant that the new Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, has been commander in chief of the crack Kwantung Army in Manchuria, and that Admiral Shimada, who remains as naval Chief of Staff, formerly commanded the Japanese Fleet in Chinese waters. General Tojo himself has been a front for the Kwantung Army clique. Thus the Kwantung Army's strategy of consolidating Japan's position in the "inner fortress" area is firmly in the saddle.

Japan's strong points today, which make it still a tough enemy to beat, are these:

1. Fanaticism of the Army and the great bulk of the people, as shown by the bitter-end resistance on Saipan. The only place where the morale of Japanese troops has suffered seriously is in New Guinea, among bands of soldiers hopelessly cut off from their bases. A few hundred have surrendered there.

2. Ability of the Japanese people to get along with practically no consumer goods aside from a bare minimum of food, and the ability of the Japanese economy to keep going despite difficulties in transportation. Importation of rice from the "southern regions" has been virtually cut off for nearly a year, but bauxite, tin, and oil continue to be imported. The last bombing of Surabaya found the oil refinery there going at full blast, despite its previous destruction.

3. Geographical position. If Japan succeeds in cutting off all of Eastern China, it may hold out for another year or two. There can be

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Dr. Strayer and Experts Rush Work on Boston School Survey

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

School may be out for the children, but this summer is no vacation for Dr. George D. Strayer and his staff of educators who are conducting a survey of the Boston school system. They have a deadline to meet Dec. 15, and they aim to beat it by at least two weeks.

Bostonians who have been wondering what's happening to the $75,000 appropriated for this survey would be reassured if they could visit the busy if barnlike offices occupied by these educators and their stenographers on the seventh floor of the old Houghton & Dutton building.

The job of interpreting all the data they have collected since last March goes on apace. Dr. Strayer said today the complete report and recommendations would probably be delivered to the Finance Commission by Dec. 1.

Few laymen, he thinks, have any idea of the amount of work that goes into the preparation of such a report. Since March he has had nearly 30 investigators, all of them topnotch specialists with wide experience in their several fields of education, at work as-

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War's Pace and Welles' Book Arouse New Interest in Peace

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19.—With the end of the war in Europe believed to be no longer a matter of years but of months—Nazi radio commentators see a decision within three months—public concern over the future of Germany and interest in official peace terms reaches a new intensity.

While British as well as American officials are purposely cautious and uncommunicative in publicizing any even tentative allied conclusions concerning a German settlement, the public and the press in both Britain and America rush to argue the pros and cons of possible peace terms to Germany, the advantages and disadvantages of partitioning Germany, the right and wrong of punishing all Germans for the offenses of the Nazis.

Former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' book, "The Time for Decision," published today by Harper and Brothers, which proposes the dismemberment of Germany into three parts with the awarding of East Prussia to Poland, is bound to influence public thinking if only because of the pivotal post Mr. Welles occupied in the State Department during the years that German aggrandizement reached its zenith.

Hull Disowns Conclusion

Mr. Welles' description of his "peace mission" to Europe in 1940, which failed, he believes, because he had no authority to convince Hitler that he faced the full power of the United States, includes pen sketches of Hitler, Hess, Goering, Ciano, von Ribbentrop, Mussolini and other Axis leaders that pa-

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—July 19, 1944

Boston: June Airmail Totaled 70,018 Pounds

Airmail sent from Boston in June totaled 70,018 pounds, it was announced today by Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster, who said the gain over June of last year was 3,121.

Twenty-five men from the naval facilities in New Bedford were rushed to near-by Acushnet to combat a brush fire which had burned over 25 acres and threatened several homes. Another brush fire at Rochester, which had been burning for 10 days, over secondary growth, is now under control.

Extra War Bond purchases by uniformed and civilian forces in the First Naval District amounted to $4,250,800 in the first week of July, including $798,956 at the Boston Navy Yard, $14,842 at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, $2,412,543 at the Naval Air Station, Quonset, R. I., and $397,144 at Newport, R. I., Naval Operating Base, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee disclosed today.

Europe: Italian Cabinet Retires 3 Diplomats

The Italian Cabinet closed a three-day meeting by retiring from the diplomatic list Cesare Maria de Vecchi, one of the quadrumvirs in the March on Rome in 1922; Giuseppe Bastianini, former Ambassador to London, and Dino Alfieri, former Ambassador to Berlin. The Cabinet also abolished the post of Inspector General of the Army, took steps to revamp the railway administration and liberalized police routine with respect to arrests and warrants. Its next meeting was scheduled for July 27.

Minister of Justice Antoine Delfosse of the Belgian Government in exile in London radiocast a warning to the Germans that if they do not respect the legal status of Belgian patriots "they will be held responsible for their actions and will be punished as war criminals," CBS said, quoting the Brazzaville Radio.

Dr. Ivan Subasic, Prime Minister of King Peter of Yugoslavia, has returned to London from Italy with two members of the Yugoslav National Liberation Movement of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), according to the British Radio which explained that the ministers "came from Yugoslavia to join Dr. Subasic in Italy."

Washington: New Block Island to Be Launched

A new aircraft carrier, the Block Island, will be launched this year, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal announced. The original Block Island was lost in the Atlantic early last month as a result of enemy action.

Earl G. Harrison is resigning as Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization on July 31, according to letters between President Roosevelt and Mr. Harrison made public by the White House. Mr. Harrison plans to return to his law practice in Philadelphia. Mr. Roosevelt praised his work, terming it "a high standard of public service."

Food valued at $15,000,000 was returned to civilians from Government-owned stocks during May and June, the War Food Administration announced. The food was sold with special consideration to deficit areas. It was no longer needed to meet requirements of United States military forces, other war agencies, or commitments to allies.

A charge that the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is run by "Communist stooges" was made by an American Federation of Labor spokesman in the "Weekly News Service" of the A. F. of L. [Page 9.]

National: Culinary Strike in Los Angeles Ends

A strike of American Federation of Labor culinary workers at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, which began June 29, has ended. Workers have agreed to let the War Labor Board settle a dispute with the management over a union shop agreement.

Far East: General Chen Replaced in China Post

China's Vice War Minister Gen. Chen Cheng has been replaced as governor of the Province of Hupeh by Gen. Wang Tung-yuan, dean of Central Training Corps, a Chungking dispatch said. In Honan Province, the dispatch continued, Gen. Liu Mouen, commander of an Army group, has been appointed governor.

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Weather Predictions

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Normandy:

Allies Break Out Into Open Country

British and Canadian troops breaching General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Orne River defenses crashed through the Caen

Wallace Still Keeps Grip On Some N. E. Delegates

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ampton, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says he believes 85 per cent of the delegation will vote for Mr. Rayburn.

Meanwhile latent Wallace support is felt, if not heard, elsewhere in the New England contingent. In spite of a natural inclination among Democrats in this section against Mr. Wallace, a general readiness is apparent to give the President the running mate he wants.

While one cannot put his finger on it, and no one will be so quoted, there remains here the nucleus, it is believed, for a swing back to Mr. Wallace should such a swing get its impetus from some other source.

Mrs. Mary E. A. Murray, of Milford, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and a convention delegate, says "the President certainly should have the right to choose his running mate."

Mayor Maurice Tobin of Boston is another of those who would "go down the line" for the President, and who has been ready to support Mr. Wallace but would not take the initiative in that direction. The same is believed substantially true of Senator David I. Walsh, and probably of Representative James M. Curley.

Caucuses Scheduled

All New England delegations are scheduled to hold caucus meetings today to determine their positions on candidacies.

The Vice-Presidency is a "free-for-all" in the words of one Connecticut delegate. In any event, the persistent talk about Mr. Rayburn heard at Massachusetts headquarters is not evident in the other New England groups.

Meanwhile, women visitors, including both members of delegations and guests of the delegations, which would include the wives of men members, are being entertained at the usual breakfasts and teas. One breakfast for all convention women is to be given tomorrow at the Stevens Hotel by the Federation of Illinois Women's Democratic Clubs.

The Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont delegations came together on the same train. Members have enjoyed telling of an incident in which Mayor Tobin almost lost the train when it stopped to allow him to respond to an ovation at North Adams, Mass.

Ward for Farley

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Michael J. Ward of Boston declared he would nominate James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman, for the Presidency from the convention floor in the event the one-time Postmaster General's name has not been placed in nomination before Massachusetts is reached in the balloting.

Political Feud Ends

One of the Bay State's bitterest political feuds ended yesterday aboard the convention special carrying Massachusetts delegates to Chicago when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Representative James M. Curley shook hands.

The feud, which started seven years ago when Mr. Tobin defeated his one time political mentor in the Boston Mayoralty contest, ended as dramatically as it was bound to with Mr. Curley one of the principals.

The Mayor and the former Mayor, together with their wives, were breakfasting at neighboring tables in the diner. Only the most perfunctory of greetings had been exchanged.

At the conclusion of the meal Representative Curley rose to his feet and began to deliver an oration on the need for party unity. Delegates poured into the diner to hear the eloquent former Governor of Massachusetts, who concluded with the statement that he would do everything possible to send Mayor Tobin, whom he termed a "promising young man," to Beacon Hill.

The Mayor responded with appropriate remarks, after which both men joined the assembled delegates in singing Mayor Curley's campaign song, "Isle of Capri" and the Boston College Song "For Boston." The celebration wound up with a rendition of "Auld Lang Syne."

Arriving in Chicago Mayor Tobin and Representative Curley were reported to have marched up the station platform arm and arm. Anything can happen at a Democratic Convention.

War Production In N. E. Hit By Manpower Lack

Continued from Page 1

dustry of New England. We shall be off several billion yards in the country as a whole.

Stockpile of Tent Cloth Gone

"Cotton duck has become a very critical item. This is used in tarpaulins, tents, etc. Out in the Pacific, where everything has to be covered at night because of the extremely humid climate, cotton duck deteriorates very rapidly. Despite the big stockpile we once had, practically nothing is left. New England is one of the centers of cotton duck production. But our textile mills cannot get out their normal output because of the lack of manpower.

"Similarly tire cord has become very critical. New England is a major producer. Failure to have enough tire cord is holding up the heavy truck program. Some of our principal plants cannot work nearly to capacity.

"Lumber has run into a very great shortage. New England is much interested, because of our ordinarily large lumber production. Here again the problem is manpower. We can't get the men to go into the woods and cut the lumber.

"Pulpwood has moved into difficulty. Some of our paper mills are working only a short work week because of the lack of pulp and waste paper."

Appointments Confirmed

Twenty-seven appointments submitted last week by Governor Saltonstall were confirmed by the Executive Council at a brief session. The Council adjourned to meet again on Aug. 2.

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Invaders Home From Normandy

Official United States Coast Guard

Bay State Coast Guardsmen Have Seen Plenty of Action

Among the approximately 140 United States Coast Guardsmen who have returned to this country after seeing action in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, and Normandy are the four Bay Staters above, (left to right) John A. Neal, Motor Machinists Mate 2nd class, of New Bedford; Richard Flemming, Motor Machinists Mate 1st class, of Somerville; William S. McDonough, Motor Machinists Mate 1st class, of Somerville, and Edwin Carrigan, Boatswains Mate 2nd class, So. Boston.

Navy Calls On All Suppliers For Top Speed

Undersecretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard today wired the following statement to the Commandant of the First Naval District for general dissemination to all naval activities and plants of Navy suppliers in the First Naval District:

"To Production Workers in the Shipyards and Shore Establishments of the Navy and in the private plants and shipyards of Navy suppliers throughout the country:

"As loyal members of the great force which has been mobilized to supply our fighting Navy with the ships and planes and guns needed on the fighting fronts, I feel you are entitled to a frank statement from that Navy as to what are your future prospects and obligations. To put it in one word, it is work, and more work.

Still Increasing

"The Navy's production program is still increasing. The last six months of 1944 will show an increase in production of approximately 10 per cent over the first six months of 1944, and the program for the first six months of 1945 will be approximately 3 per cent greater than the first six months of 1944.

"At the present time, we are short some 30,000 workers in the naval establishments, particularly on the Pacific Coast. We expect this production program will be carried out, and it is not expected that the ending of the war in Europe during this period will affect this program. Our battle of production will end only with the defeat of Japan.

"This means that for the next year the Navy must rely upon the civilian employees of its own naval establishments and upon the workers in the private plants and shipyards of Navy suppliers throughout the country to keep our Pacific operations going at top speed. As we approach nearer and nearer Japan, the tempo will increase, and the necessity for more and more supplies available at the proper place and time will become more and more vital to our success.

Stick to Jobs

"We, therefore, call upon all such employees regardless of peace talk and developments in Europe to stick to their jobs, back up the Navy, and prepare it to pour on the Japanese the cumulative power of our Fleet and our production lines, so that the Fleet will be effective and our soldiers and sailors will have the necessary arms and ammunition take an instant advantage of the opportunities which will be presented to shorten this war.

"While our over-all demands will show little if any material decrease, there will, of course, be some terminations and here and there cut-backs based upon the changing war conditions. Based upon the program for the year ahead as we now see it, there should be just as many workers employed on the Navy production program a year from now as there are at the present time. The Navy depends upon you. We know you will not fail."

Maine Hotels-Camps Busy

PORTLAND, Maine, July 19 (AP)—Maine hotels and sporting camps are enjoying the best summer business since 1929, according to Guy P. Butler, Manager of the Maine Publicity Bureau. He said there was a "tremendous" demand for summer cottages, but that business had been "spotty" for establishments depending largely on motor tourists.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Maine Hero of Pacific Rescue Comes Home Wearing D.F.C.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Uncle Sam said he wasn't quite up to being an Air Corps pilot but Capt. Stanley Walden proved to the contrary and wound up by winning the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Like most of the nation's war heroes the slim, almost shy young man who calls Greenville, Maine, home but who lived for most of his school years in Newtonville, Mass., modestly said he didn't think he had much to tell when he came home on furlough recently after completing more than 50 missions as pilot of a fighting P-38.

Actually, he had plenty to tell but getting the story out of him was as much a problem as getting out the Republican vote in Boston on a stormy election day.

Captain Walden, who wears the Air Medal ribbon with three oak leaf clusters, started his World War II service as a flying instructor with the Royal Canadian Air Forces in Canada where he volunteered after failing to pass visual requirements of the United States Army physical examination. In May, 1942, after serving more than a year in Canada, he joined the American Army Air Forces which was glad to waive its visual requirements in exchange for his valuable experience. In due course he arrived in the South Pacific in time for the Solomon and New Britain campaigns.

Exciting Events

Like most airmen, Captain Walden's log book is full of interesting and frequently exciting experiences. The incident which brought the young flier his Distinguished Flying Cross occurred last Jan. 28. His citation reads:

"For extraordinary achievements while participating in an aerial flight over Tobera, New Britain Island. Without regard for his own safety, Captain Walden protected two damaged P-38s from attacking enemy planes and covered them while they made forced water landings. His skill and courage throughout this action were outstanding."

Dismissing the incident as "really nothing at all," Captain Walden described his experience:

"We were flying on a tough mission from a Solomon Base providing high cover for Navy dive bombers attacking Tobera airdrome. The preceding day 16 P-38s had taken the same run and only eight came back.

"There were 12 planes in the top cover and I was flying number two flight. Just as our bombers were starting down for the target about 100 Zeros attacked us from all sides.

Nosed Plane Up

"I was just starting to peel off when I glanced up and saw a Zero on the tail of two P-38s in number three flight above. I nosed my plane up and took a quick blast. The Zero blew up and went down in flames. It was my first Zero.

"Two of our planes had been damaged, however, and began to lose altitude. One of them was my own wingman. I herded them together and as they continued to lose elevation we headed for home. An injured plane is an easy target and the Japs know it. As we limped along three Zeros had to be chased off.

"Finally the motors on both of my buddies' planes quit and they had to make a water landing. I stuck around until I was sure they had their lifeboats in the water, then climbed to about 3,000 feet and sent out an identification signal to our nearest base about 250 miles away. They 'took a fix' on me and sent a PBY out to pick up the pilots. Meanwhile I beat it home."

Zeros Crash

During the air battle Captain Walden said he saw two Zeros crash in midair.

Captain Walden's enthusiasm for the P-38 is boundless. "For my money it's the best all-round ship we have—and I've flown a few of them," he said. "The Japs don't like to fight P-38s, especially above 10,000 feet. You see we can keep our power in high altitudes and outmaneuver them."

The Maine youth has high regard for the Japanese Zero and hopes some day he'll get a chance to fly one.

A sincere young man who has complete confidence in the power of prayer, Captain Walden attributes his successful completion of more than 50 hazardous missions to Divine protection.

Capt. Stanley Walden

Winner of Distinguished Flying Cross for heroic act in the South Pacific.

10,700 Students Get Northeastern Courses

Northeastern University has given instruction to more than 10,700 students, representing 1,315 different companies within a radius of 50 miles from Boston, and including more than 1,400 women, in the free tuition U. S. Government sponsored War Training courses, Director Albert E. Everett, announced today.

During the past year, 153 classes have been organized with an enrollment of approximately 4,800 students, mostly employees of war industries. The courses are given by the United States Office of Education in co-operation with the Bureau of Training of the War Manpower Commission.

Algiers University Honors Dr. Conant

ALGIERS, July 19 (CBS)—The University of Algiers has granted the title of doctor "honoris causa" to a group of educators of allied and friendly nations, including James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, and Alvin Johnson, Director of the New School for Social Research of New York, the Brazzaville radio announced. The University has been instructed by the provisional government of the French republic to make the awards as the representative of the universities of Metropolitan France, the broadcast said.

Workers Abroad Needed by U. S. O.

Men and women are needed for service with the United Service Organizations in the Hawaiian Islands, Latin-America and Caribbean zones, according to U. S. O.'s national overseas director, William E. Leigh.

All applicants must be in good health, have had experience in some form of recreation, and must have had a college education or its equivalent. Men between the ages of 30 and 45, and women between 28 and 38, with these qualifications, are being interviewed this week by Miss Virginia Heim of Brazil, at 248 Boylston Street, Boston.

Bay State Men Find Relatives At War Front

Family reunions and combat military duties feature six front-line dispatches from the Fifth Army in Italy telling of the activities of Massachusetts men in that theater of operations, received here recently.

Driving a jeep for the commanding officer of a heavy weapons company in the 88th Infantry Division was the assignment of Pfc. George Selvitella of East Boston, Mass. But when the fortunes of war took him near the bomb-battered Italian village of Avvelino, near Naples, a trip to meet his aunt and uncle was in order. A letter from his folks in Boston had given him their address, and the rest was up to him. A 36-hour visit resulted, with the American meeting his Italian relatives.

Another family meeting took place when the American forces from the Anzio beachhead and the troops of the Fifth Army came together in the victorious advance up the peninsular. Staff Sergeant John and Sergeant Victor Cristostamo are brothers from Chelsea, Mass. Victor is a mechanic with the 88th Infantry Division and John is a member of a Fifth Army ordnance battalion. They had fought several months against the Italians on the two fronts and had not seen each other for two years. As the Fifth Army drove through Rome, it was "reunion in Rome" for the two Bay State soldiers.

Rescue of a wounded comrade, while crawling up a hill toward a German strong point during the advance of the 3d "Marne" division brought the praise of his fellow-soldiers to Pfc. Fred J. Bassett of Charlestown, Mass. Leaving his covered position the Charlestown infantryman, crawled to the stricken soldier and dragged him to comparative safety.

It would take more than 25 Nazis to stop Private Angelo L. Bergami of Dorchester, Mass., and two comrades from detecting and capturing a Fascist hiding in enemy-held territory. Searching for abandoned automotive equipment in no-man's land, Private Bergami and his comrades were told of a hidden Fascist. It was only by great speed and ingenuity that the Italian was secured, loaded on a truck and sped to Fifth Army territory, as 25 German soldiers attempted to rescue him.

Operating a "walkie-talkie" and radiocasting vital information to assault companies, Sergeant William D. Chisholm of Dorchester found his "march to Rome" a hot path all the way. For four hours he was under terrific machine gun and artillery fire at Fondi, while waiting for support. The radio operator was with the 88th Infantry Division and had not only the job of collecting the combat information, but then radiocasting to the companies in the assault waves.

Another Bay Stater on duty in Italy is Lieut. John O'Connor of Roslindale. The lieutenant is with an ordnance company servicing the instruments, vehicles, small arms, and heavy weapons of a front-line infantry division.

Air Rescue of B-17 Crew Thrilling Tale of Arctic

By Albert D. Hughes
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

How the pilot of a Northeast Airlines' plane, flying for the Air Transport Command, "found" a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress, watched it make an emergency landing, and then directed operations which rescued the entire 10-man crew of the heavy bomber, was disclosed publicly today for the first time by the company.

With the permission of the North Atlantic Wing of the A. T. C., Capt. Pete Dana, of Winthrop, a great-grandson of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, told how he and fellow members of his crew participated in a "very thrilling experience" over Greenland in mid-April. In fact, Captain Dana, who has been flying airplanes since he was 16 years old, stated that nothing in his 12-year flying career has provided him quite as much of a thrill.

The feat of Captain Dana and his crew has already won them the commendation of Brig. Gen. Lawrence G. Fritz, commanding the North Atlantic Wing. In a letter to Northeast officials, General Fritz said that "their prompt and skillful action in intercepting messages, locating the distressed air craft while still airborne, fixing exactly the point of the crash, and dropping their own emergency equipment, constitutes in itself a tribute both to their own initiative and technical ability and training and morale of Northeast Airlines."

Crew Members

Members of the crew with Captain Dana at the time included: Co-pilot Milton M. Sevigny, of Braintree, Mass.; Radio Operator Norman W. Guertin, of Auburn, Maine; Navigator Hervey Dimmich, of Boswell, Ind.; and Engineer Ernest C. Davis, Jr., of Burlington, Vt.

"We were making a routine trip between two Greenland bases," Captain Dana related, "when we were informed that a B-17 was lost with only an hour or two of fuel remaining. We received instructions to find the aircraft, if possible, and head it into the nearest field.

"We tuned all radios to the frequency being used to work the B-17. There was a steady conversation between the two air bases, another searching plane, and the lost ship. From radio bearings taken of the B-17's transmissions in relation to the other two stations, we had reason to believe that the Fortress was flying along the Greenland coast ahead of us. We cruised at high speed and within an hour and a half had the good fortune to overtake the lost ship."

Engine Stopped

Captain Dana reported he radioed the pilot of the Fortress to follow him, but the B-17 replied that it was going to land, one engine having stopped, out of gas a minute previously. Captain Dana related that the bomber pilot, Second Lieut. George L. Williamson, Jr., "did a beautiful job" landing the B-17 in deep snow on a spot up a narrow fjord in spite of a 50-mile surface wind with strong gusts.

For the next 45 minutes, Captain Dana continued, he stayed above the landed bomber, first noting that all 10 fliers were safe when they crawled out on the wings. After advice from his base, Captain Dana dropped all of his emergency equipment. He made six passes over the grounded ship, each time dropping a small amount of equipment and making certain that the men retrieved it. In order to drop this equipment, it was necessary for members of Dana's crew to tie Flight Engineer Davis securely before opening the doors of the ship so that he could aim the jettisoned equipment without danger of falling out himself.

In addition to Arctic flying suits, life rafts, an emergency radio, first aid equipment and food, Captain Dana's men also dropped a map with the position of the Fortress clearly defined for the grounded fliers. This map pointed out that they were 250 miles from the nearest base and that it would be advisable for them to wait there until rescued.

Returned to Base

Captain Dana then returned to his base, described the exact location of the Fortress, and, four days later, had the good fortune to see a ski-equipped plane land and remove the Fortress crew.

It was later revealed that the B-17 ran into difficulties after having trouble with its oxygen equipment which made it impossible for the ship to fly above a storm on its way from Greenland to Iceland. The Fortress then turned around and headed back to Greenland. It had been in the air 14 hours before being overtaken by Captain Dana and was forced to land only a few minutes later.

Captain Dana owned his own airplane at 17, and received wide publicity during 1935 and 1936 as a youthful maker of transcontinental and border-to-border flight records. He joined Northeast Airlines in 1939. He was one of Northeast's pioneer pilots when the company undertook Army contracts for the A. T. C. He has since spent two years flying the North Atlantic, where he is now recognized as one of the company's ace cargo pilots.

Capt. Pete Dana

Who directed the air rescue of crew of downed B-17 Fortress Bomber in Greenland while flying for Air Transport Command under Northeast Airlines.

Dr. Strayer and Experts Rush Work on Boston School Survey

Continued from Page 1

sembling the data upon which the report will be based.

The work of the investigators is of two general types, gathering the facts and figures which are matters of record, and visiting the schools to evaluate current practices. Printed courses of study, for instance, are matters of record, but how they are carried out in the classroom offers a large area for observation and interpretation.

The support of education and its costs—that is, where the money comes from and where it goes,—have kept two of the investigators digging for the facts ever since the survey began. Four others have been examining the business administration of the schools from the point of view of accounting and budgetary procedure, the handling of purchases of supplies, the adequacy of buildings, and so on.

In evaluating classroom practices, two workers have devoted all their time to the elementary school program and one to special classes, while the Latin school, the vocational program, the adult education program, and teachers college have each had their special investigators. Another pair of experts has been dealing with the over-all administration, including the School Committee.

Pool Experiences

Members of the whole group pool their experience in general staff discussions and no report, Dr. Strayer emphasized, is the report of just one individual. It is this combined judgment that makes for soundness in the final recommendations, according to this veteran school surveyor.

Dr. Strayer has seen the recommendations resulting from surveys he has headed in other cities put into effect in an encouraging number of cases. One of the outstanding was that of Baltimore. Five years after his survey there had been completed, the recommendations had been put into effect 100 per cent.

He has great confidence in the ability of intelligent and disinterested (from the point of view of politics and personal gain) citizens who want to do a job for the community. They can improve their school system wherever improvement is needed, he declared. Of course they must do it in co-operation with the professional staff of the schools, but the latter need the support and understanding of the laymen.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Boston—Wards 15-18—Tomorrow.

Belmont—Tomorrow.

Brockton—Tomorrow.

Revere—Tomorrow.

Hingham—Tomorrow.

13 Sun Oil Drivers Get Safety Awards

Thirteen New England drivers of Sun Oil Company trucks received medals last night for driving long periods without preventable accidents. The awards were made at the annual safety meeting of New England employees of the Company held at the Winchester Country Club.

C. F. Schnedl, District Manager, presided, and speakers included J. M. Jasperson, Acting New England Regional Director; J. B. Plumb of the co-ordinating department in Philadelphia; Walter Johnson of the insurance department, Philadelphia, and W. T. Ambrose of the Globe Indemnity Company, Boston.

The following received awards for consecutive years without a preventable accident: James N. Brown, 11 years; George F. Fitzgerald and William H. Ranta, 7 years; Philip M. Emmott and Howard McIntosh, 5 years; Paul Farrell, Thomas Keefe, and Austin Houghton, 4 years; John Fanning and John Byrne, 3 years; and Thomas McEntee, Edward Callahan, and Theodore Brennan, 2 years.

3,070 From Northeastern

Northeastern University has 3,070 former students and alumni in the armed services, 68 known to have been killed, and 28 reported missing, Director of Alumni Relations, Rudolph O. Oberg, announced yesterday. Other armed service statistics include 512 of the Law School, 350 of the Evening School of Business, and 71 of the Evening College of Liberal Arts all serving their country. The faculty is represented by 42 in the services.

New England Woman Honored by India

A modest New England woman has been awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal by the Indian Government for distinguished services to the people of India. She is Miss Esther B. Fowler, native of Westfield, Mass., whose 80th anniversary in January coincided with her golden jubilee of service to the country where she has lived so long as an educator.

For 42 years she was principal of the Woronoco Girls School in Ahmednagar. Woronoco is American Indian for Westfield, Mass., where she once served as librarian. She was educated at Westfield Normal School and Smith College.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness with an occasional light shower and not quite so cool tonight. Thursday mostly cloudy and moderately warm with scattered showers and an occasional thundershower. Light winds tonight, moderate on Thursday.

Maine: Mostly fair and not quite so cool tonight except for considerable cloudiness and scattered light showers in the southwest portion. Thursday considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers and a few thundershowers, moderately warm and more humid.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers and a few thunderstorms tonight and Thursday. Not so cool tonight, moderately warm and more humid Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:48 p. m.: height 10.4 feet. Thursday, 12:21 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.

'Black Mart' Conditions Under Sweeping Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—A sweeping investigation into conditions permitting theft from the Naval Intelligence Office of the Third Naval District of gasoline coupons entitling the holders to 24,000 gallons of gasoline appeared in the offing here today following a general court-martial at which Albert R. Doerr, Jr., yeoman second class, was found guilty on two of four charges yesterday.

Yeoman Doerr was convicted of wrongfully and knowingly selling Government property and of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," but cleared of conspiracy and receiving stolen goods at court-martial proceedings at the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn after two days of testimony by Government witnesses describing the Navy office at 90 Church Street as a vast "black market" center.

With only 952 gallons of the missing 24,000 gallons accounted for by witnesses at the trial, Herman J. McCarthy, defense counsel, formerly an Assistant District Attorney in Manhattan, and until his resignation six months ago a lieutenant commander in Naval Intelligence, described the proceedings as "the nearest thing to Alice in Wonderland."

"Perjury and Evasion"

Referring to several surprises that resulted in discrediting of the two main Government witnesses, he told the court, headed by Rear Admiral Lamar R. Leahy, U. S. N. Retired, that they had seen "more cupidity, perjury, and evasion than I have ever seen in my experience as a lawyer."

The loss of the gasoline coupons was described by Lieut. Commander Francis Gordon Brown, Administrative Officer at the Intelligence Office, as first having been noticed in March, 1944. A report from Warrant Officer J. V. Hickey, in charge of the detail in the office where the coupons were stored, this time in March, revealed a loss of C and TT coupons valued at 24,000 gallons.

Witnesses testified that gasoline ration coupons were exchanged, bought and sold freely at the office. One Government witness, Edward O'Keeffe, yeoman second class, had been so active in this line, it was testified, that he earned the title of "Black Market" O'Keeffe throughout Intelligence headquarters.

Bought Stamps

Paul Corvin, Yeoman Second Class, testified July 17 that in October he had asked Doerr for gasoline stamps and that within three days Doerr had produced them, for which he paid $5 or $6.

Asked by Maj. Louis E. Fagan, Jr., U. S. M. C., Retired, a member of the court, whether he knew it was a patriotic duty to save gasoline, Doerr replied, "Yes, sir."

"Then you knew this tricky situation was going on at the Intelligence office?" Major Fagan continued. Doerr answered in the affirmative.

"Did you ever report it?" asked Major Fagan.

"No, sir," was the reply.

Although the court has no power to ask that an inquiry be made into the gasoline "black market" situation at Intelligence Headquarters, it will send its decision and the evidence to Rear Admiral William R. Munroe, commandant of the Third Naval District, who will make his recommendation to the Navy Department.

Since the charge was made at the trial that "the purchase and sales of gasoline tickets in district intelligence headquarters was "as common as the purchase of stock on the New York Stock Exchange," it is believed in informed quarters here that a full investigation by the commandant of the Third Naval District or by the Secretary of the Navy was very likely.

The counsel for the defense earlier held that Doerr was merely the "goat" and not a part of the actual ring. Twelve other men were questioned in connection with the alleged misue of coupons, 10 of whom escaped with cautions or reprimands, while two were tried at summary courts-martial.

Washington Letter Shown in Virginia Offered Cabinet Post to Marshall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARRENTON, Va., July 19—A letter from George Washington to John Marshall, said by its owner never to have been out of the Marshall family, now is on exhibition in the office of the clerk of the Fauquier Court here.

The letter, in an excellent state of preservation, is the property of James Keith Marshall, of Marshall, Va., a great-grandson of Chief Justice Marshall.

Bearing a Philadelphia dateline, Aug. 26, 1795, it is marked "Private," and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir,

"The office of attorney general of the United States has become vacant by the death of Will'm Bradford, Esr'r.

"I take the earliest opportunity of asking if you will accept the appointment? The salary annexed thereto, and the prospect of a lucrative practice in this city—the present seat of the general government, must be as well known to you—better perhaps—than they are to me, and, therefore, I shall say nothing concerning them.

"If your answer is in the affirmative, it will readily occur to you that no unnecessary time should be lost in repairing to this place. If, on the contrary, it should be the negative (which would give me great concern), it might be as well to say nothing of this offer.

"But in either case, I pray you to give me an answer as promptly as you can. With esteem and regard, I am, dear sir,

"Y'r Very H' Ob. Serv.,

"G. Washington."

According to Beveridge's "Life of John Marshall," the latter refused the offer as the salary was only $1,500 and he felt there would be no time for private practice.

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The WELLINGTON from 2.25
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✓ Excellent Food

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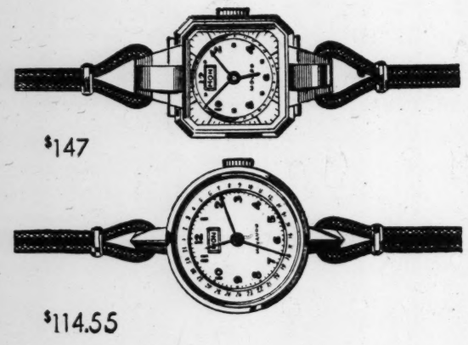

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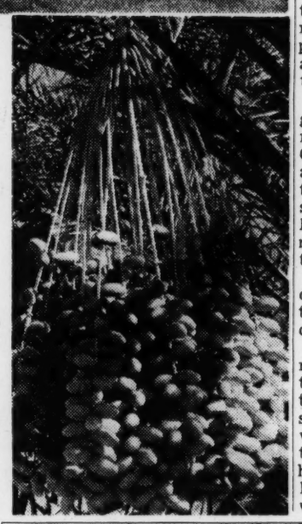
Date Raising in U. S.

Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation; Globe

Typical Grove and 250 Pounds of Ripening Dates

Top—Model date grove in tropical Coachella Valley, Calif. The platforms are for picking the millions of dates which are grown under irrigation in this section. It is a busy place at harvesting time. Water for irrigating Coachella Valley is carried from the Colorado River to a branch of the All-American Canal built by the Bureau of Reclamation. Below—Soft Khadrawi dates, the better known and firm Deglet Noors, the mealy Saidi, and those round, amber balls of honey known as the Barhi are grown. Bunches such as the one shown average 12 for each palm. These are the Deglet Noors variety.



Woman Date-Trade Specialist Sees California Holding Place

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MECCA, Calif.—Can the American date industry, California-Arizona novelty business that has exceeded the dreams of its pioneers by its importance as a wartime food and sweets source, continue to grow when the war's end puts it in competition again with its ancient colleague of North Africa and lands around the Persian Gulf?

A Coachella Valley date specialist widely regarded as an authority says yes—provided American date growers learn the importance of co-operating, the value of developing the use of date by-products, and the need for maintaining high marketing standards.

Mrs. Edna Cast, the specialist quoted, points out that right now the competition factor seems to have been ruled out of the picture because dates are not being imported from overseas. But this advantage—as it appears locally—can only be a seeming, for she indicates that not only are wealthy importers actively seeking to keep the very low import tariff of one-cent a pound for dates, but they are trying to get a monopoly hold on the American date industry down here.

Monopoly Not Popular

Like Mrs. Cast, typical Coachella Valley date growers and packers are individualists, not given to welcoming monopoly. As much can undoubtedly be said for the date people of the Imperial Valley just southward and Arizona's Salt River Valley just next door.

Until recently, retail prices for dates were soaring so high—from an average base price of 13 cents a pound to 50 cents and more around Christmas—that Coachella Valley date gardens could have been called gold-filled except for the simultaneous advance in picking wages. But the long-range story is, as Mrs. Cast says, that the present California minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for pickers has to be reckoned against the wages paid in the Middle East—something like 50 cents a month.

If, when world commerce opens up again, American growers of trees that weren't planted more than two or three decades ago—among the oldest—are going to hold their own against importers who can bring in a 19-cent-a-pound product, Mrs. Cast believes they must become realistic co-operators. This they are tending to become.

Economists, statesmen, and politicians will doubtless offer solutions for this problem, but a local move was made at a mass meeting of Coachella Valley date growers. They changed the committee that advises the State of California in the administration of its date marketing agreement. Mrs. Cast says the committee had been made up mainly of members of the United Date Growers Association up to that time. Now, and partly as a result of urgent persuasions by one of the Association's own officials, the committee has become representative of the industry as a whole.

Co-operation Called Key

The mass meeting showed, she adds, that although while the growers were substantially pleased with the work the Association's Washington representative is doing in regard to price ceilings and legislative matters, under the new committee setup they will be expecting to have him represent them all—not just the near-half of them who belong to the Association.

When the Coachella Valley Date Growers "pool" was set up some years ago, Mrs Cast says it showed the way through co-operation when the Agricultural Adjustment Administration began telling the growers to discard imperfect dates. Her advice was then, "Don't throw them away; use them," and she and her husband at their packing house and sales center called "Garden of the Setting Sun" have become famous for their profitable use of dates that cannot sell in competition with perfects but are A-1 made into candy, puddings, and so on, or diced for ice cream.

"I think the success of the Valley depends upon the date pool," Mrs. Cast emphasizes. Her meaning is that ingenuity can be a solution where competition is concerned.

Even as the California Fruit Growers Exchange has proved a farmers' co-operative can benefit tremendously through marketing by-products, so she feels the American date industry can profitably emphasize date specialties.

American date growers, like farmers everywhere, tend to be instinctive individualists, but Mrs. Cast feels that in this increasingly important corner of California where reclamation has made an erstwhile desert a superb setting for date gardens, growers are beginning to see that co-operativeness is essential to survival and expansion.

It is her further conviction that they must get together in turning their attention to setting high marketing standards for the date industry. She deplores the speculation in dates that has been evident in eastern markets during recent months. Binding price agreements between growers and packers, honestly held to, and an aroused interest in promoting American dates will guarantee an encouraging future, she believes, for Far Western growers of luscious, soft Khadrawi dates, or the better-known firm Deglet Noors, the mealy Saidi, and those round amber balls of honey known as the Barhi.

Hull Presented With V. F. W. Medal

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars yesterday presented Secretary of State Cordell Hull their highest decoration, the Distinguished Citizenship Medal.

In accepting it, the Secretary declared he considered the award "an expression of confidence in the Department of State which bears a large share of responsibility for advancing plans to maintain peace and security."

Carl J. Schoeninger, Commander in Chief of the V. F. W., said the medal was given in recognition of Mr. Hull's "outstanding service as Secretary of State, long and illustrious career in the Congress of the United States and the Tennessee Legislature, as well as his service with the Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War.

Miss Margaret Armstrong

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Miss Margaret Neilson Armstrong, who passed on here yesterday, was an author, illustrator and a member of one of New York's oldest families.

She was the author of "Fanny Kemble: A Passionate Victorian," which was a best-selling biographical novel. Miss Armstrong wrote it after she had become prominent as an artist and illustrator and as co-author of "The Field Book of Western Wild Flowers," a standard reference book.

Blast Shows Defense Units Are Prepared

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19—Since early Monday war-working cities around San Francisco Bay have had an opportunity to show how they would react to an enemy attack from the sky, or a visitation of robot bombs.

The munitions explosion that desolated near-by Port of Chicago, causing more than 300 fatalities and injuries to hundreds of others, struck with even less warning than the robots do, left in its wake the problems set up by sudden destruction, and set in motion the willing and disciplined forces of rescue, civilian defense, healing.

The two munition ships held the equivalent of many robot bombs, when they blew up 28 airline miles northeast of San Francisco. About 2,000,000 persons live within a 35-mile circle centering on Port of Chicago.

The Navy's big arsenal at Benicia is just across the narrow portion of Suisun Bay. Mare Island Navy Yard is only a few miles farther away. Emergency and hospital crews from the naval stations began moving into the stricken zone almost immediately.

Peace officers and civilian-defense wardens from surrounding towns went into action equally rapidly, keeping traffic moving, providing ingress and egress for ambulances called from cities and towns over a wide area.

Radio calls were made for surgeons and ambulances, and the response was fast and heavy. Red Cross officials put workers in the area with great speed, and attention was given to the many persons who were in need of both. Navy personnel were taken to near-by Army hospitals as well as to the naval stations.

The coming of daylight Tuesday aided rescue crews. It gave the many volunteer workers a chance to organize their efforts.

San Francisco and the other neighbor cities of Port of Chicago, took the news of the tragedy with tense calmness. The help that was so quickly forthcoming and so willingly given, plus the fact that the war effort in the bay region, has not slackened, testify that the Pacific Coast's defense training was worth while.

Music Institute in South Soft Pedals on Technique

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—With the opening of its Summer Music Institute recently, Black Mountain College has inaugurated an experiment in musical education which is attracting attention and enthusiastic support in many sections of the country.

The Institute is giving its students the opportunity to live and study in an informal and democratic relationship with a faculty of musicians and teachers of international reputation.

Dr. Heinrich Jalowetz, its director, who was formerly conductor at the Cologne and Prague Opera Houses, declared that the interpretation of music, the discovery of its spiritual and emotional essence rather than the development of technique and virtuosity is the main theme of the Institute and the reason for its formation.

Music students can learn technique elsewhere, and there has been entirely too much emphasis on this aspect of musicianship, Mr. Jalowetz points out.

"We will approach musical performance from a more comprehensive point of view, which will embrace technique, imagination, theoretical knowledge and the temperament of the artist," he explained.

"We have invited such outstanding artists as Rudolph Kolish, founder of the Kolish String Quartet, who will inaugurate a music institute quartet in which Lorna Freedman, who played in the Kolish quartet during the past year; Marcel Dick, first violinist with the Cleveland Orchestra, and Nickolai Graudan, principal cellist with the Minneapolis Symphony, will play under him.

"Through the operatic workshop we plan to give a performance of Monteverdi's 'Nerone' and 'Serva Padrona' by Pergolesi," Dr. Jalowetz said.

The institute chorus will sing selections by Bach, Milhaud, Brunswick, Bacon and Schoenberg, and the chamber orchestra will play the Brandenberg concertos, and will accompany Yella Pessel in the performance of concertos for harpsichord by Bach, he revealed.

Regarding the students at the institute, Frederick Cohen, who was Opera Stage Director at Heidelberg, Bayreuth, Muenster, and Essen, and Director of the Joss Ballet, disclosed that they were drawn from all over the United States. Some of the students are doing advanced graduate work and others have come because they love music, and wish to share in the work.

Mr. Cohen announced that the sponsors and patrons of the Institute include Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of Princeton University; Thomas and Corliss Lamont, New York financiers and associates of the late J. P. Morgan; sociologists Howard Odom of the University of North Carolina and William P. Ogburn of the University of Chicago, and Lillian Smith, widely known author.

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U. S. Maps Housing Plans For City War Workers

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The Government today announced its first step toward providing homes for resident war workers in congested cities, as distinct from incoming workers to whom past housing efforts have been devoted.

Several thousand dwelling units will be built this year, and about 100,000 in 1945, the National Housing Agency and the War Production Board estimated.

The plan is intended to alleviate the housing problem of newlyweds and to provide more space for growing families. It also will provide shelter for incoming military families. For the time being, it will be limited to war production areas.

Fewer housing projects for in-migrant workers are being started now, the agencies said.

Sales prices will be limited generally to $6,000 and rentals to $50, the same as for in-migrant dwellings. In a few areas of high construction costs, the NHA may authorize sales prices up to $7,500 and rentals to $62.50.

Occupancy will be limited to essential war workers but they need not be in-migrants. Both privately financed and government-financed construction will be carried out.

The NHA said it would seek as large a proportion of rental housing as possible. On larger local programs, involving more than 300 units, the NHA and the WPB have agreed that at least half the units initially must be rented.

Present limitations on the size of buildings and rooms, and on the use of material and equipment will prevail, the agencies said.

OPA Uncovers Fake B-3 Gasoline Tokens

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The first counterfeit gasoline coupons of the serially-numbered issue have been discovered in western Pennsylvania, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

The counterfeit B-3 printed with the Cleveland OPA region designation was picked up recently by an OPA investigator.

OPA, therefore, is warning dealers throughout the country to: (1) Check indorsement on every coupon against license number of the car to which the gasoline is delivered; (2) Check serial number on the coupon against the serial numbers shown on the folder containing the coupons.

No Casualties Reported In Texas Train Wreck

DALHART, Texas, July 19 (AP)—The Rock Island Railroad's west-bound Golden Gate Limited plunged off the tracks seven miles east of here without injuring a passenger.

Twelve coaches and sleeping cars of the train left the rails late last night after the locomotive and two cars had cleared a split rail.

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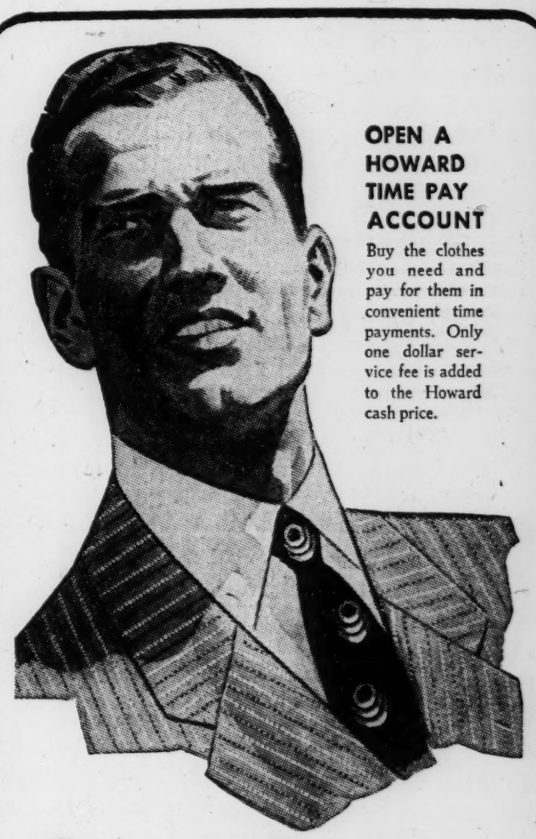

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Chicago . . . 222 So. State St. 6345 So. Halsted St. 11121 So. Michigan Ave.

New Films in Prospect for Boston—Prints of World War I—Stage News

Dorothy Lamour, Hedy Lamarr Star in Impending Pictures

"And the Angels Sing," described as a comedy with music, comes Thursday to the Metropolitan. Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour and Fred MacMurray head a cast which includes Diana Lynn, Mimi Chandler, Raymond Walburn and Eddie Foy, Jr.

The story is about the complications of the four Angel sisters, each of whom has musical ability, and the leader of a band, the role played by Mr. MacMurray.

The songs, by Johnny Burke and Jimmy Van Heusen, include "It Could Happen to You," "For the First Hundred Years," "How Does Your Garden Grow," "Knockin' on Your Own Front Door," "Bluebirds in My Belfry," "His Rocking Horse Ran Away," "My Heart's Wrapped Up in Gingham" and "When Stanislaus Got Married." George Marshall directed for Paramount.

The companion feature will be "Secrets of Scotland Yard," a mystery meoldrama with C. Aubrey Smith, Stephenie Bachelor and Henry Stephenson.

★ ★ ★

'The Heavenly Body'

The State and Orpheum will part company temporarily, beginning Thursday, and for a week the State will be showing "The Heavenly Body," with William Powell and Hedy Lamarr to head the cast.

The film is said to be a light triangular comedy about an astronomer, his wife, and an air raid warden. Mr. Powell and Miss Lamarr play the first two roles, and James Craig is the warden. Among the others in the cast are Fay Bainter, Henry O'Neill, Spring Byington, Robert Sully, and Morris Ankrum.

The other feature will be "U-Boat Prisoner," a melodrama, in which Bruce Bennett and Erik Rolf are the principal players.

★ ★ ★

'Cobra Woman' Continues

A second week is already under way at the Keith Memorial for "Cobra Woman." This is a Technicolor melodrama in a Never-Never Land setting with Maria Montez, Jon Hall, and Sabu to play the principal roles. The other feature of the program, which likewise is being held over, is "South of Dixie," a romance with musical decorations and a story about radio complications. Anne Gwynne and David Bruce to head the cast.

★ ★ ★

'White Cliffs of Dover'

A third week is scheduled at the Orpheum for "The White Cliffs of Dover," with Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Peter Lawford, Van Johnson, Frank Morgan, Gladys Cooper, and Dame May Whitty.

★ ★ ★

'Four Jills in a Jeep'

At the Paramount and Fenway "Four Jills in a Jeep" is being continued for a second week. This is the film telling of the adventures of Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, and Mitzi Mayfair when they went overseas to entertain the soldiers in England and in North Africa. The other feature, also continuing, is "Gambler's Choice," with Chester Morris and Nancy Kelly heading the cast.

★ ★ ★

'This Is the Life'

Beginning Thursday the feature film at the RKO Boston will be "This Is the Life," with Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan, and Susanna Foster. On the stage will be Frankie Carle, Jackie Kelk, who plays Homer Brown in the radio Aldrich family, and other acts.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

"Broadway Rhythm," a Technicolor production with Ginny Simms and George Murphy, will head the program at the Exeter beginning Thursday. The other feature will be "The Black Parachute," with John Carradine and Osa Massen. Starting Sunday the features will be "Up in Mabel's Room," with Gail Patrick and Dennis O'Keefe, and "Candlelight in Algeria," with Carla Lehmann and James Mason.

★ ★ ★

'Shine On Harvest Moon'

At the Uptown starting Thursday the feature films will be "Shine On Harvest Moon," with Ann Sheridan and Dennis Morgan, and "Attack!" the Government film describing the New Britain campaign in the South Pacific.

© Loew's, Inc.

Hedy Lamarr and William Powell
In "The Heavenly Body," coming to the State Thursday

'Wilson' Film on Large Scale

New York

"Wilson," Twentieth Century-Fox film biography in Technicolor of Woodrow Wilson, opening at the Roxy Theater on Aug. 1, is said to be this studio's costliest production. As now arranged for the screen by its producer, Darryl Zanuck, the picture runs for two hours and 43 minutes, and contains 148 speaking roles.

Included among the players are Alexander Knox as Wilson, Geraldine Fitzgerald as Edith Bolling Galt, Charles Coburn as Prof. Henry Holmes, Sir Cedric Hardwicke as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Vincent Price as William Gibbs McAdoo, Thomas Mitchell as Joseph P. Tumulty, Ruth Nelson as Ellen Axson Wilson, Ruth Ford as Margaret Wilson, Madeleine Forbes as Jessie Wilson, Mary Anderson as Eleanor Wilson, Stanley Ridges as Dr. Cary Grayson, Sidney Blackmer as Josephus Daniels, Edwin Maxwell as William Jennings Bryan, Charles Halton as Col. Edward M. House, Stanley Logan as Robert Lansing, Reginald Sheffield as Newton D. Baker, Tonio Selwart as Count von Bernstorff, Arthur Space as Francis Sayre, Francis X. Bushman as Bernard M. Baruch, Thurston Hall as Senator Edward Jones, J. M. Kerrigan as Ed Sullivan, Matt Moore as Albert S. Burleson, Arthur Loft as Franklin K. Lane, Gladden James as William C. Redfield, Russell Gaige as Bainbridge Colby.

★ ★ ★

Starting with an incident at a Princeton football game in 1909, the picture touches on Wilson's home life as well as his official activities as president of Princeton University. It goes on with his career as Governor of New Jersey and as President of the United States, concluding with his retirement from office on March 4, 1921.

Eighty-eight sets were built for the picture, 38 of them exteriors. The interiors include a duplication of the House Representatives in Washington, the Baltimore Civic Auditorium (site of the Democratic National Convention of 1912), the President's Room in the Capitol Building, the Executive Offices, and various White House rooms, such as the entrance foyer, the double staircase, the East Room and the Blue Room, in addition to the Oval Room and other rooms in the private section of the Executive Mansion.

It was necessary to duplicate the nine-foot Lincoln bed, the long cherrywood table around which the Wilson Cabinet met, the desk that Wilson used, the carved gold piano in the East Room—and 203 other pieces of historic furniture; as well as numerous White House paintings, especially the four paintings in the East Room. Studio experts spent 27 months in research, it is stated, and studied thousands of photographs as well as 160,000 feet of newsreel film of the Wilson era. Production took 127 days, with five camera units working at times, in Los Angeles and elsewhere. Alfred Newman's score, in addition to providing background music, includes 87 songs of the period.

★ ★ ★

In the course of the picture Alexander Knox has 338 speeches as Wilson, and plays in 294 scenes. He has 54 changes of wardrobe. This is his fourth film. The others were "The Sea Wolf," "This Above All," and "None Shall Escape." He comes from the stage of London and New York, where he appeared two seasons ago in Katharine Cornell's revival of "The Three Sisters." He started his stage career in Boston in 1931 with a repertory company. Geraldine Fitzgerald, who portrays the second Mrs. Wilson, has 47 costume changes.

Lithographs By Steinlen At Holman's

Pictures, prints, maps, cartoons, a miscellaneous collection of objects may be seen at Holman's Print Shop. Albums, files, and folders bulge with varied materials that touch upon art and literature.

On the walls are colored reproductions of modern masters, engravings by Thomas Nason and Stow Wengenroth, and prints which have subject interest, for locality or historic reference. There is an entertaining group of figurines made by Prescott W. Baston, Portraying historic characters, they are accurately molded in costume, nicely colored, and glazed. Among they are diminutive portrayals of John and Priscilla Alden, Sam Houston and his wife, George and Martha Washington, Peter Stuyvesant.

A collection of lithographs by Théophile-Alexandre Steinlen illustrates life in France during the last war. It is timely to look at them today, for in some respects they relate to the present struggle in France. In the interval between two wars, artists have become more blunt in stating fact. There is pathos and hardship in the World War I pictorial record, but much is implied, and today the artist seems soft spoken.

Steinlen had been bred to the realist tradition in Paris. He consorted with Sarah Bernhardt, Jean-Louis Forain, Anatole France, Paul Verlaine, Paul Bourget, Guy de Maupassant at the Chat Noire in Montmartre. He responded to the same influences, "carbarets artistiques" and "cafés-concerts," as Toulouse-Lautrec. But he outgrew the walls of theater and dance hall, witnessed the life of the impoverished and underprivileged, and portrayed it with an undisguised moral appeal. In these lithographs he resembles Käthe Kollwitz. Both emphasize the extreme sufferings experienced in war by the innocent; both perceive the greatest depths of sorrow and human tragedy in the lives of simple people.

D. A.

'Song of Bernadette'

At the Majestic "The Song of Bernadette" with Jennifer Jones, William Eythe, Charles Bickford, Vincent Price, and Lee J. Cobb in the cast, is continuing for a twelfth week.

Jon Hall
In "Cobra Woman," held for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

Koussevitzky Awards

Composer grants for 1944 have been awarded by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation as follows: For symphonies, to Aaron Copland and Darius Milhaud; for a concertino, to Nikolai Lopatnikov; for an overture, to Burrill Phillips. It is hoped that some of these compositions will be ready for performance next season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Today's Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—The News. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Junior Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Tabacalera Nacional S. A. Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London — 11:15 p. m. — "George Blake Speaking." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'If a Body' Tentative For Early Season

Among the early season possibilities for Boston is a new comedy melodrama called "If a Body." A try-out engagement is expected to start the week of Sept. 4 either here or in Philadelphia. The play is by Jane Hinton and the producer is H. Clay Blaney, who was represented last season by "A House in Paris." Donald Meek and Muriel Hutchinson are being considered for leading parts, and negotiations are also in progress, it is said, for Albert de Courville to direct. The latter is co-producer and director of "Ten Little Indians."

★ ★ ★

The new Olsen and Johnson show, "Laughing Room Only," is now said to be set for the fortnight beginning Oct. 16 in Boston at the Shubert Theater. It had been mentioned previously for the first two weeks in October. From Boston the show will go to Philadelphia and then into New York. Harry Kaufman will supervise the production and John Murray Anderson will direct.

★ ★ ★

It now seems that "Bloomer Girl" will be coming to Boston early in September rather than late August. Rehearsals for this John C. Wilson musical comedy production are getting under way about Aug. 7, which would not leave sufficient time for the Aug. 24 opening previously expected. Margaret Douglass, Matt Briggs, and Mabel Taliaferro have been added to a cast which includes Celeste Holm, David Brooks, Joan McCracken, and Avon Long.

The book of the show is based on a story by Dan and Lillith James, lyrics are by E. Y. Harburg, and music by Harold Arlen. Lemuel Ayers is preparing settings to indicate a small New York up-state town in 1861. Eugene Loring will direct the choreography, and Miles White will design the costumes.

★ ★ ★

"Men at Sea," Herbert Kubly's new play which Dave Wolper is expected to bring to Boston about mid-September, is unofficially described as concerned with a group of wives, whose husbands are at sea, living together in a boarding house in Brooklyn. The problems of war marriages are considered, and the race question arises when the husbands want the wife of a Negro crew member to stay at the same house. Elizabeth Frazer is mentioned for the principal role.

AMUSEMENTS

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in TECHNICOLOR

with EDGAR BARRIER, Lois Collier, Mary Nash, Moroni Olsen, Samuel S. Hinds and LON CHANEY as Hava

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Starring IRENE DUNNE
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Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
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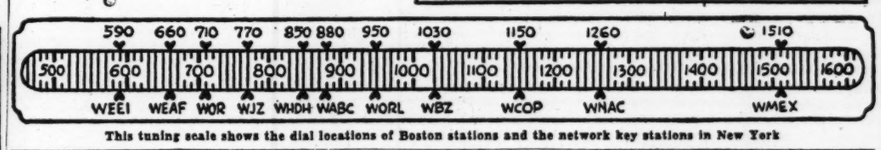
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cubs baseball game	News program
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Listen & Live"	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	News; Art Kassel's Or.
4:15 Guest stars: Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Cubs baseball game	Alvino Rey's Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Jan Savitt's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Cubs baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	Sports program
5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music; Industrial Talk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	Sports program
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	News service
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters",	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Salon Music	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Ink Spots"; songs
7:15 J. Nesbitt: Parade	WAVES Parade: Music	News of the World	Parade: Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Frank Petty, Four Bells	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45 'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments	Air Lane Trio	Dance Time
8:00 Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Eddie	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt: News	Bartletts": drama	Mayhoff; H Sosnick Or	Nita Rose: Don Rodney	John S. Trotter's Or.
9:00 Jack Carson Show	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Ex-
9:15 Jack Carson Show	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	cerpts from Wagner's
9:30 Mildred Bailey's	Jan Garber's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy: 'Heart	"Die Walküre"
9:45 Show; guests	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorne"	That Has Truly Loved'	Classical Album
10:00 Democrat National Convention: Key-	Democratic National Convention: Keynote	Democratic National Convention: Keynote	Democratic National Convention: Keynote	Newscast
10:15 note address by	Address by Gov. Robt.	Address by Gov. Robt.	Address by Gov. Robt.	Vocal Trio
10:30 Gov. Robert S.	S. Kerr; other spkrs.	S. Kerr; other spkrs.	S. Kerr: "Parade"	Claude Thornhills' Or.
10:45				Fat's Waller's Orch.
11:00 Kerr; other spkrs	Newscast	Democratic National	News service	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
11:15 News; Rideout	Frankie Master's Orch.,	Convention; speakers	Art Kassel's Orch.	Count Basie's Orch.
11:30 "Unrationed Jam"	Fishermen's program	Arthur Hopkins Pre-	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Musical program	Dance orchestra; News	sents "Yellow Jack"	Shep Field's Orch.	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	ship; religious program
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Organ recital; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Newscast	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Melody Time	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Industrial talk	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: recording
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Frank Petty, vocalist	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Church in Wildwood	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	'Linda Crockett': drama
10:15 "Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Going Shopping With
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	Cong Mary Norton, talk	Marie Mason"
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Star Playhouse"; dr.	Mutual Covers Conv't'n	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00 Democrat National	Democratic National	Democratic National	Democratic National	Italian melodies
1:15 Convention; Ad-	Convention: Address	Convention: Address	Convention: Keynote	Treasury Salute
1:30 dress by Sen.	by Senator Samuel D.	by Senator Samuel D.	Address by Senator	Curtain Time, with
1:45 Sam. D. Jackson	Jackson, Chairman	Jackson, Chairman	Samuel D. Jackson,	Theo Carreiro
2:00 Portia Faces Life	Jimmy Grant, songs	'The Guiding Light': sk.	Chairman	Dance Lineup
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	'Today's Children': sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup: Sports
2:30 Dramatic serial	Summer Serenade	Dramatic sketch	'Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	'Yankee Kitchen"	Music; News; Sports
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	"Victory Matinee"	Sports program
3:15 Music; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	First game: Boston	News service
3:30 News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Braves-Chicago Cubs	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Someth'g for Girls	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Second game: Boston	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Braves-Chicago Cubs	News; S. Donahue's Or.
4:15 Guest stars: Song	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Second game: Boston	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:30 Help Wanted; News	State Dept of Education	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Braves-Chicago Cubs	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:45 Frances Perkins	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown"	Second game: Boston	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Braves-Chicago Cubs	News; Victory Garden
5:15 lies"; E. Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter: sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 "Victory Notes"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 Hawaii, 1950: Music	Musical program	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 'Page One': News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15 CBS World News	Newscast	Kay Lorraine	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenade"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Musical program	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Harry James' Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt: Parade	Musical program	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service: Talk
7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	Mystery Drama	'Charlie Chan': mystery	"Confidentially Yours".	Al West & His Drifters
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr.	James Rogers, OPA talk	drama; with Ed Bagle	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Excursions in Science
8:00 Suspense: Peter	Paul Nielson, news	'Those We Love': drama	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 Lorre; Rich Conte	"Lum 'n' Abner"	'Those We Love': drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting	First Service Command	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Death Valley: News	'Should War Plants	Performance: Variety	'Human Adventure': dr.	Irish Melodies
9:00 Major Bowes Ama-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classic Album: Brahms'
9:15 teur program	Be Sold to Private	"Screen Tufts	"Screen Test"	Quintet in F minor
9:30 "Corliss Archer"	Industry?"	Edw. E. Horton Show;	"Starlight Serenade";	Classic Album: Brahms'
9:45 "Corliss Archer"	Dance orch.: Drama	guest, Alan Hale	Alfredo Antonini, con	Quintet in F minor
10:00 Democrat National	Democratic National	Democratic National	Democratic National	News service
10:15 Convention; Ad-	Convention; Address	Convention; Address	Convention; Address	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
10:30 dress by Helen	by Helen Gahagan	by Helen Gahagan	by Helen Gahagan	Johnny Long's Orch.
10:45 Gahagan Douglas	Douglas	Douglas; other spkrs.	Douglas; "Parade"	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:00 Democrat National	Newscast	Democratic National	News service	Ray Noble's Orch.
11:15 Convention	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Convention; speakers	Garwood Van's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:30 Democrat Conv't'n	Fishermen's program	Democratic National	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 "Unrationed Jam"	Shep Fields' Or.; News	Convention; speakers.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Oh, Boy!" starring Patti Pickens. Music by Jerome Kern. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Whistler," Richard Dix. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Fenway—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:18, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:10. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 9.

Kenmore—"Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 1, 4, 6:24, 9:15. "Saludos Amigos," 2:50, 5:40, 8:20.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:50.

Metropolitan — "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 10 a. m., 1:35, 5:15, 9:15. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard, Ozzie Nelson, Marty Beth Hughes. 12:15, 3:55.

Modern—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15 9.

Orpheum—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston — "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. 10:01 a. m., 12:36, 3:02, 5:28, 7:54, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:27 a. m., 1:53, 4:19, 6:45, 9:11.

Scollay—"Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

State—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

South Station Theater—"The latest March of Time, Back Door to Tokyo," "Liberation of Rome," "A Great Day's Coming," "Mexican Sportland," "Along the Cactus Trail," "Sportsman's Memories," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"March of Time—Back Door to Tokyo," "Circus Animals," "Pete Smith," "Cowboy Ballads," "Sweden's Forests," "Capture of Cherbourg," "World News," "Donald Duck and Super Mouse." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster and Ann Rutherford. 1:10, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Million Dollar Kid." East Side Kids. "Career Girl," Frances Langford. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes.
Regent: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart. "Dudes Are Pretty People."

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms, "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne, "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, F. Lederer. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney.
Coolidge Corner: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis Morgan, Gail Patrick. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.
Cleveland Circle: "Uncertain Glory," Paul Lukas, Errol Flynn. "Follow the Boys," stage and screen entertainers. 1:30, 7:30

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn

Ford Somerville Plant Wins the Army-Navy 'E'

War Activities of New England

Another New England war plant will be honored for its contribution to the war effort by the award of the Army-Navy "E," when the Ford plant in Somerville receives the banner tomorrow afternoon.

Presentation of the flag will be by Brig. Gen. B. O. Lewis, Chief of Procurement for the Transportation Corps, and Henry Ford II, Executive Vice-President of the company, will accept the award.

Military restrictions have prevented the announcement of the production which the Somerville plant has been manufacturing, but these have been lifted and details of the fighting product will be made public at the same time.

Changes Made

Camp Edwards public relations activities will be handled by Capt. Winfield E. Ohlson of Worcester, camp military intelligence officer, according to an announcement from the Cape Cod camp today. First Lieut. Jerome A. Klinman, former public relations officer, has been transferred to an unannounced assignment.

At Fort Devens the commander of the new Station Hospital, Col. Chester R. Haig, has been assigned to duty at the Camp Haan, Cal., station hospital. Colonel Haig has been at the Fort Devens facility for more than two years.

Five Sailors Cited

An outstanding announcement from the Navy Department today cites five New England sailors for conspicuous courage in battle during the fatal engagement of the U. S. S. Argonaut, 381-foot submarine, with enemy craft in the Pacific.

Lost when the submarine was sunk, the names of the men and the locations of their families who received the letters of commendation from Rear Admiral C. A. Lockwood, Jr., commander of the Pacific submarine fleet, are: Chief Motor Machinist's Mate Robert H. Boyt, Dover, N. H.; Torpedoman's Mate 1st Class Richard H. Maloney, Jr., West Medford; Gunner's Mate 1st Class William D. Fitzgerald, Medford; Electrician's Mate 2d Class Robert H. Miller, Springfield, and Signalman 2d Class Paul B. Remillard, Worcester.

Medals Awarded

"For distinguishing himself by heroism while serving on board the LCT 35 during the advanced landings in the Anzio-Nettuno area," Boatswain's Mate Second Class Joseph T. McInnis of Dorchester won the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, the Navy announced today. The sailor had previously received the Purple Heart medal.

Now listed as missing in action, Aviation Radioman Second Class Daniel J. Dujak of Holyoke has been awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroically risking his life to save those of two comrades. Seaman First Class Roy V. Miller of Brockton has been commended by the Secretary of the Navy for disregarding his own safety in saving his own ship which burned after a collision in the Irish Channel last February.

Airman Honored

Four Bay State airmen with the Tenth Air Force on duty in the Burma-China-India Theater of Operations have won medals and a fifth has been promoted. The First Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal was awarded to First. Lieut. Henry J. Pashco of Somerville. The lieutenant "has accomplished with distinction as a pilot, more than 75 combat missions over enemy-held territory in Northern Burma."

Heavy bombardment missions over Burma, Thailand and the Andaman Islands brought the Air Medal award to Technical Sergeant Johnah Miller of Mattapan. One hundred hours of flight was experienced during which "enemy fire was probable and expected."

Awarded D. F. C.

Two Tenth Air Force Officers have won the Distinguished Flying Cross. They are First Lieut. Irving C. Doe of Lexington and Second Lieut. Warren H. Smith of Beverly. Lieutenant Doe has been in the Air Forces more than two years, spending eight months in India. Lieutenant Smith has been a navigator with the Tenth Air Force for nearly a year, and holds the Air Medal as well as the Distinguished Unit Citation Badge. Private Robert Rheault of Lynn, serving with headquarters, has been promoted to the rank of corporal.

Medals Awarded

Four Ninth Air Force men from New England have either won medals or been promoted recently. The Third Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster has been awarded to Staff Sergeant Charles F. Blades of West Roxbury flying with a B-26 Marauder group as radio operator-gunner. The same award was made to Capt. Lawrence B. Harper of Berlin, Mass., "for meritorious achievement while participating in pre-invasion bombing missions in Ninth Air Force Bombers."

Serving as Group Weather Officer, First Lieut. Albert E. Baker, Jr., of Malden has been promoted to the rank of captain in the Ninth Air Force Troop Carrier Command. Roger W. Rice of Somerville has won his staff sergeant's stripes according to an announcement from the headquarters of an A-20 Havoc Light Bombardment Group.

New Hampshire Republicans Await Choice of New Chairman

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 19—This is the quiet period in New Hampshire politics. The primaries are out of the way; both parties have named their candidates. The Republican State Committee is expected to have a new chairman shortly. It has been the policy to let the gubernatorial candidate have the voice in the selection of the chairman. Republican gubernatorial nominee Charles Dale has a number of possibilities from which to select.

There is F. E. Johnston, who handled his primary campaign and Attorney Robert Upton, who resigned as vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee in order to campaign for Mr. Dale. Ansel Sanborn, President of the State Senate, who served as chairman of the Dale Committee, undoubtedly wouldn't be interested because he is to seek the speakership of the House of Representatives when it convenes in January.

Manufacturers' Index

A new index, covering a library of diversified technical, research, production, marketing, and management problems, is now available to small manufacturers in New Hampshire, it is announced by Sidney M. Doyle, district manager of the Smaller War Plants Corporation at Manchester. Mr. Doyle urges all small manufacturers with any type of production problem whatsoever, or in need of research assistance, to contact the district office in Manchester.

"Technical advisory service is something small business men have been waiting for a long time. For years the Department of Agriculture has been providing advice and aid to farmers, and now SWPC through its technical advisory service is offering a long-felt need to the small manufacturers in much the same way," explains Mr. Doyle.

Fire Precautions

Every effort is being made in New Hampshire to prevent an occurrence like the Connecticut circus disaster. T. W. Gunn, chairman of the fire-prevention committee of the New Hampshire Safety Council, is making a personal visit to every circus appearing in New Hampshire. He discusses fire-prevention measures and safety precautions with the fire and police chiefs. Under New Hampshire's so-called 'Cocoanut Grove" Act, a circus must obtain a license from the local fire department before opening a show. The fire chief requires what he considers adequate protection. As a matter of fact, when the Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Show visited Manchester, a fire-prevention squad from the Manchester fire department was on hand with charged hoselines and extinguishers.

Jobs for Veterans

Gov. Robert O. Blood and his Executive Council want jobs at Rockingham Park race track made available this summer, when possible, for veterans of World War II. The State Racing Commission maintains a sizable staff at the track during the racing season. When the names of proposed employees were submitted by the Commission to the Governor and Council, the Governor suggested that a discharged Concord naval veteran be employed in place of a Concord member of the Legislature. It was finally agreed that, everything else being equal, veterans should have the preference. For the time being, approval of a list of 18 assistant inspectors has been held up.

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United Seamen's Service Chief Visits

By a Staff Photographer

U. S. S. Bostonian Was First Residential Clubhouse Inspected

Left to right: William S. Newell, President of the United Seamen's Service; John Mogan, business agent, Seafarers' International Union, A. F. of L.; Robert Mills, port agent, National Maritime Union, C. I. O.; Charles F. Mills, of the First National Bank of Boston, Port Area Chairman.

Paper Salvage Runs High In Boston Wards

Salvaging of waste paper in Boston's regular monthly drive continued to surpass collection figures for last month despite the fact that many residents are away on vacation.

A total of 204,050 pounds of paper were produced in Wards 6 and 7 of South Boston and Wards 8, 9 and 10 of Roxbury, exceeding last month's total by about 10,000 pounds.

More than 401,000 pounds of waste paper and 142,800 pounds of scrap tin have been received during the past two days from the first 10 wards of the city. The same sections last month yielded 338,300 pounds of paper and 132,200 pounds of tin.

Winners of $25 war bonds after the Monday collection were a five-year-old East Boston boy, John R. Graceffa, Jr.; Francis Dacey of Charlestown, a nine-year-old member of the Junior Salvage Army; Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Back Bay, who is an author in the field of international law and diplomacy and was a delegate to the first peace conference in Paris; William Leadley of Back Bay, and Walter T. Cummings of the South End.

Additional drawings will be held each day this week to determine the winners of the other 17 war bonds to be awarded by the Boston Salvage Committee.

Collections were continued today in Wards 11 and 12 of Roxbury and Wards 13 and 14 of Dorchester. Tomorrow the paper and tin pickups will be made in Wards 15 to 18, and on Friday Wards 19 to 22 will be covered.

New Head of Seamen's Service On Nation-Wide Tour of Clubs

Trustees and directors of the United Seamen's Service, an organization devoted to providing residential, recreational and personal assistance to merchant seamen, relied on an old adage when they picked a new leader some three months ago. The adage was to the effect that to get a job done well, give it to a busy man.

They picked William S. Newell, President of the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, who is head of four corporations and a director in 18 others.

And as if to prove the rule the new head of the organization dropped his other affairs and is now making a tour at his own expense of the leading U. S. S. clubs and centers along the Pacific, Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic seaboard to learn at first hand just what facilities are available to merchant seamen.

To start off Mr. Newell came to Boston and inspected the U. S. S. Bostonian at 1138 Boylston Street, late yesterday. From here he boarded an airplane and headed for the Pacific Coast.

"I didn't want to take the job," said Mr. Newell, "and told the executives I could not devote the necessary time to do it." Reminded of the old adage about getting a busy man to do a job thoroughly, Mr. Newell modestly said there was "nothing in that old saying at all."

Yet he took over the duties formerly performed by shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser, and is now on a "flying" trip to see what the organization he heads *is* like.

While here he conferred with Charles F. Mills, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, who is chairman of the Boston Port Area Committee of U. S. S., and with the executive committee of the Boston Port Area of which John J. Halloran, Boston shipping man, is Chairman.

John Mogan, business agent of the Seafarer's International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and Robert Mills, Port Agent of the National Maritime, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, both of whom are on the Boston executive committee, also conferred with Mr. Newell.

All money provided for maintenance of the service from the National War Fund is used for that purpose, Mr. Newell said, and club facilities are provided at cost. Besides the residential clubhouses, the U. S. S. provides recreational centers and personal service workers at all centers to help merchant seamen with their problems.

More Point-Free Beef Soon

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—More beef is to be freed soon from rationing restrictions, but speculation continued today as to whether the effective date will be Aug. 1, the date set in a directive sent to OPA by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles was absent from the city, but his deputy, James Rogers, said he had no comment when asked if the OPA would ask for a brief postponement before the order becomes effective, as reported by some sources.

Mr. Jones' order directed OPA to eliminate points on all beef roasts and steaks except top quality (AA and A) which, in effect, will free a majority of steaks and roasts available at butcher shops as most of these are of the commercial and utility cuts due to go off the ration list.

At present all beef steaks and roasts require points and the order will make the cheaper quality point-free along with all other beef which has been point-free for some time.

Mr. Jones' directive also advised OPA to ration hams and pork loins on August 1. All pork is now point-free.

No official release has been made by either WFA or OPA on the Jones order, which Mr. Jones has sent to the Federal Register, government publication, with the request that it be withheld from publication in the Register until July 27.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

New Produce Prices Announced by OPA

Fresh fruit and vegetable ceiling prices for Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea; Dedham, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Waltham, and Watertown for the seven-day period beginning Thursday, July 20, were announced today by the Regional Office of Price Administration.

Fruits

Cherries, sweet Northwest, 44 cents a pound.
Bananas, 13 cents a pound.
Plums, 21 cents a pound.
Raspberries, 35 cents a pint.
Grapefruit, 54 count, California, 14 cents each, Florida, 12 cents each; 64 count, California 12 cents each; Florida, 10 cents each; 70 count, California, 10 cents each; Florida 8 cents each.
Lemons, 210 count, 63 cents a dozen; 252 count, 52 cents a dozen; 300 count, 44 cents a dozen.
Oranges, Florida 150 count, 61 cents a dozen; 176 count, 52 cents a dozen; 200 count, 46 cents a dozen; 216 count, 42 cents a dozen; 250 count, 37 cents a dozen; 288 count, 32 cents a dozen.
Oranges, California, 150 count, 72 cents a dozen; 176 count, 61 cents a dozen; 200 count, 54 cents a dozen; 220 count 49 cents a dozen; 252 count, 42 cents a dozen; 288 count, 38 cents a dozen.

Vegetables

Cucumbers, field grown, 8½ cents a pound.
Cabbage, all varieties, 2 pounds, 10 cents.
Tomatoes, cellophane package, 28 cents a pound.
Carrots, bunched, 10½ cents a bunch.
Peas, 19 cents a pound.
Onions, 1944 Texas except white boilers and picklers, 3 pounds 27 cents.
Onions, red, 3 pounds 27 cents.

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Negro's Place in Industry Discussed

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 19—Progressing from the academic to the practical in its study of "Human Relations in Industry," the Community Affairs School at Wellesley College today and last night was given many concrete facts by John A. Davis, Negro director of the Division of Review and Analysis of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Mr. Davis sketched the rise of the Negro in various fields of work up to the time of the depression. At that time, he said, Negroes were the first to be discharged from their jobs, but to what extent this was done was very little realized by the public at large. It meant widespread joblessness among them, which in some cases bred discontent, sometimes developing into open conflict.

The war period has brought a change for the better for the Negroes, he continued. They are working in a number of skilled trades, including aircraft production and shipbuilding. But such industries as these, which are employing many thousands of them, are likely to be the most cut down in the postwar era, Mr. Davis pointed out, so that Negroes working in them face very uncertain prospects.

Repeated statements of Allied ideals, opposed to Nazi race prejudice, have done something to make the public think more critically of discrimination and segregation in the United States in the case of Negroes. Military necessity has forced recognition of Negro abilities in many directions too.

New emphasis has been placed in Community Affairs group discussions on the increasing importance of adaptability of workers in industry and elsewhere. There is not so much prestige attached today to ability to say, "I was trained for such and such a job," as to be able to state, "I have been trained to adapt myself quickly to new methods and new jobs," it was agreed.

This trend started, various members of the group pointed out, when workers began to go back into industry after the depression. In the intervening years many processes and methods had been improved, so that men who had been expert at one particular job found it no longer existed in that particular form. It was necessary for them to adapt themselves at once to new techniques and methods. This, it was forecast, is likely to be even more true in postwar days, when all the improvements worked out for war production are applied in peacetime industry.

Tonight at 7 o'clock, in the Farnsworth Art Building on the Wellesley College campus, the School of Techniques invites the public to attend a lecture by Dr. Arthur Burkhard on "Form in German and Italian Art." This, Dr. Burkhard explains, is no academical discussion. It is a practical approach to a better understanding of different lines of thought which have been developing for years in Germany, Italy, and the rest of Europe, as expressed in art forms.

The lecture is to be an example of the way in which this new School of Techniques is using the resources of Wellesley College to develop practical skills, which can be of real service during the war and in the days of postwar reconstruction.

Curtis Clears Way for War Ballots By Dropping His Demand for Recount

Decision of former State Senator Laurence Curtis of Boston to abandon his petition for a recount of the ballot for the Republican nomination for State treasurer cleared the way today for immediate printing of Massachusetts War Ballots for use by members of the armed forces, it was learned at the Secretary of State's office.

Mr. Curtis, who according to unofficial primary returns was defeated by Fred W. Burrell of Medford by less than 300 votes, announced last night that he was taking steps to have his petition withdrawn.

"The latest official figures show me down some 600 votes," Mr. Curtis said. "When I stated that I should do everything possible to avoid delay in printing ballots for soldiers, I meant it. In my view, the difference is too large to justify the trouble and expense to cities and towns of a recount."

Although recounts were under way in seven Boston contests for Democratic nomination for the House of Representatives and one fight for the Democratic nomination for the State Senate, this does not prevent printing of ballots in other sections of the Commonwealth, it was pointed out.

The Boston recounts are expected to be completed by tomorrow night.

First of the State's 2,500,000 ballots to be printed will be those for servicemen which will be ready for mailing by Aug. 15, the Secretary of State's office said. This date was established as a deadline for mailing soldier ballots to insure their reaching the men and women in distant lands by the Oct. 1 deadline set by the Federal authorities after which time the Federal ballot will have to be used.

City and town clerks continue to report slight interest in absentee voting by servicemen and women judged by the number of requests which they are receiving for ballots. They point out that any relative of a serviceman may not only register for him but may also request that a ballot be mailed to the serviceman. This, they said, is the best way of assuring the member of the armed forces a chance to vote.

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BUY WAR BONDS

Sidelights of Convention

By the Convention Staff of The Christian Science Monitor

Convention Hall, Chicago
July 19

Official copies of the order of business of the convention have just been put down in front of us in our press seat. And what do we find under the third day, fifth session, 11:30 a. m., but this revealing item of procedure: "Appointment of committee to nominate successful vice-presidential candidate."

That's the way it will probably be done but this is carrying candor to unusual lengths—well, if not candor, at least a very embarrassing typographical error. We suppose the word should read "notify," but "nominate" makes a lot of sense.

President Roosevelt's letter, so lightly indorsing Henry A. Wallace that he could hardly feel it, discloses that he is out of Washington and we are assured somewhere in the United States. But there is plenty of evidence that the itinerant Mr. Roosevelt has not lost contact with this convention. Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, is in communication with the President, and "Assistant President" Jimmy Byrnes has special telephone facilities in his suite which undoubtedly can reach the movable White House, wherever it is.

We Hear that when Mr. Byrnes arrived in Chicago he had in his pocket the well-drafted platform which embodied the President's ideas and which he was entirely willing to let the Resolutions Committee look at for its guidance. It may be fairly assumed that the Resolutions Committee didn't have to labor too hard at its work.

In their convention organization the Democrats apparently are trying to show that they also have some fresh new faces—Governor Kerr as Temporary Chairman, and Senator Jackson as Permanent Chairman. Otherwise Senator Barkley probably would be setting some sort of record by wielding the gavel for a fourth consecutive convention. But his mellifluous Kentucky oratory will be heard—he's slated to nominate—guess who?

Yet it is safe to say that none of his convention speeches in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt ever gave the Senate's Majority Leader such national acclaim as that one speech last winter when he revolted and denounced the President for his tax-bill veto. If he should be nominated now for Vice-President would it be because of that speech or in spite of it? Some Democrats here are afraid it would be embarrassing if the Republicans were able to quote the vice-presidential candidate against the presidential candidate on the same ticket.

Al Hoffman, Milton Drake, and Jerry Livingston, the trio who wrote "Mairzy Doats," have arrived at the Democratic convention with a song they hoped would hit the Party the way "Happy Days Are Here Again" did back in 1932. It's called "Don't Change Horses in the Middle of the Stream." Thus far it has received no official sanction. Party leaders doubt that this is a time for much singing.

The bar at the convention stadium open during the Republican convention has been ordered closed by Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan. Neither beer nor hard liquor will be sold at the convention hall. Mr. Hannegan, the father of four children, is reputed never to have smoked or taken a drink.

An eight-foot picture of President Roosevelt has replaced the portrait of Abraham Lincoln the Republicans put up in the convention hall. To the Republicans' meager decorations have been added portraits of the nation's 14 Democratic presidents, life-size cutouts of service men and women, and red, white and blue fluorescent V's.

State politics reared its head in the convention addresses of welcome. The Republicans considered Republican Gov. Dwight Green their host and let him make the address of welcome. The Democrats ignored the Republican Governor, preferred to be welcomed by Democratic Mayor Kelly of Chicago and Democratic Senator Scott Lucas.

Supporters of the Equal-Rights Amendment think at last they have found a way to combat Mrs. Roosevelt's opposition to their amendment which, among other things, would negate present laws against night work for women.

"Imagine," they say, "anyone trying to keep Mrs. Roosevelt at home after 10 at night."

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes arrived back in his home town of Chicago laboring under a Dewey-induced senility.

"I'm a tired old man," he quipped. "We must have someone new and young and fresh." His tone put a slang meaning on the word "fresh."

If there's more enthusiasm at the Democratic convention than at the Republican, the latter party can lay it to a change in the weather. Instead of thermometers at 100 degrees and brow-mopping delegates, the Democrats have cool breezes off Lake Michigan and a promise from the weather man of sunny days with temperatures between 80 and 85.

Newspapermen who would like to see the "good old days" in convention color come back have revived the Vice-Presidential candidacy of Bascom N. Timmons, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Sun and other papers.

From a 12-seater tally-ho, exuding canned music and banners proclaiming "Let the G. O. P. Have Tom, We Want Tim," Mr. Timmons announced that he had been promised one quarter of a vote from the District of Columbia and the entire support of Chihuahua, Mexico.

The entire convention proceedings will be preserved for posterity on a tiny wire .004 inch in length. The process is a new one perfected by the Illinois Institute of Technology. Reproduction is effected by picking up the magnetic currents made on the wire by the sound waves. The engineers who tried it at a press conference yesterday said the wire would hold the story of the convention for 40 years, but if there were objection or mistake made, it could be eliminated by a flip of the finger on the sensitive wire.

The nonmilitary portion of the President's Cabinet is here in full force, including Jesse Jones, Francis Biddle, Miss Frances Perkins, Harold Ickes and Frank Walker. Harry Hopkins has not been seen but it is rumored that there is a direct telephone wire through to the White House anyway.

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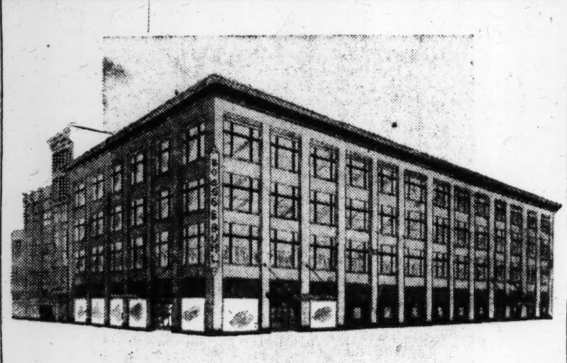

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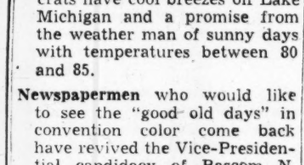
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Harbingers of Democratic Policy

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Chief Speakers and Officials of Democratic National Convention

Under the gavel of Robert E. Hannegan (upper right), Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the Party's convention came to order today in Chicago's Stadium to choose a ticket and compose a platform for the coming presidential election. Top left: Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent and commentator, shares the rostrum tomorrow night with Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas (lower center, circle), actress who recently was nominated for Congress from California. Mrs. Charles W. Tillett (left center, circle) is Assistant Chairman of the National Committee, who speaks tonight. Lower left: Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana is Permanent Convention Chairman. Lower right: Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois is convention host.

Wallace Leads Fight for Renomination

Continued from Page 1

pushing him as a compromise, and circulating a report that he will be acceptable as running mate to the President. They seek to have his name placed in nomination by Mr. Byrnes himself, counting on this to silence dissident votes.

Ovation for Wallace

Wallace supporters made his hurried arrival from Washington the occasion for an ovation.

Scheduled for 8:30 o'clock, the Vice-President's train did not arrive until almost noon, after the convention had formally started.

Scattered Wallace strength began to show as state delegations met. When supporters forced a showdown in the powerful Pennsylvania delegation yesterday more than a majority was found to be for Mr. Wallace, 41 out of 72.

An hour later, the California delegation indicated 50 out of 52 votes for Mr. Wallace. Oregon revealed 9 out of 14 votes for him.

The Connecticut delegation voted 16 to 2 to give Mr. Wallace its 18 votes on at least the first ballot.

The Illinois delegation will caucus today and will show about three fourths of its 58 votes for Mr. Wallace, it is expected.

Quiet Victory Needed

However, Wallace leaders know they must put over their candidate in the first few ballots. Even ardent backers do not claim much over 300 initial votes, out of 589 necessary to nominate.

Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, formally called the convention to order followed by routine speeches leading up to the keynote address tonight by Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma.

High lights of the day included the decision of the Credentials Committee to seat the intransigent "regular" Texas delegation and the formulating of the foreign-affairs plank in the Platform Committee on a strongly internationalist basis. But overshadowing everything else was the question of Mr. Roosevelt's running mate.

Roosevelt Nomination

Two things are taken for granted here: First, that Mr. Roosevelt will be renominated for a fourth term on the first ballot by a Democratic convention that acknowledges the Party could not succeed with any other candidate.

Second, that the Democratic platform this year will be a brief but resounding indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt's international and domestic policies.

But that leaves the issue of the Vice-President with what many see as the whole issue of the post-Roosevelt Democratic Party at stake.

The arrival of Mr. Wallace, representing the liberal New Deal wing of the Democrats, ran head-on into the emergency of the compromise candidacy of Senator Truman around whom there seemed some disposition for various factions to group in a harmony measure.

The fact is, basic cleavages within the Democratic Party are coming to the surface.

Every American party is essentially a compromise. The Republicans include internationalists, like Senator Warren Austen of Vermont, and isolationists like the Chicago Tribune.

The Democratic Party includes the conservative agrarian "Solid South," bound by historical precedent, and the northern city-bred, labor-proletarian faction represented by the Murray-Hillman Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Labor Vetoes Byrnes

Mr. Roosevelt has managed to consolidate these elements. But now they are at each other's throats. The matter is apt to be settled on a basis of experience.

Nomination of any southerner, practical politicians here argue, would alienate the already restive Negro vote. There are over 2,000,000 in the big northern states and cities.

The Party also needs the big labor vote. Consequently the Murray-Hillman had vetoed former Associate Justice Byrnes of South Carolina, a poll-tax State whose labor record is regarded as unacceptable.

This has only intensified conservative opposition to Vice-President Wallace.

The Wallace forces may yet succeed in putting their candidate over. But the chances of some mild liberal of the order of Senator Truman have grown in the past 24 hours.

This follows behind-the-scenes notice by Mr. Murray and Mr. Hillman that Mr. Byrnes would be positively objectionable to them, and the hint that—short of Mr. Wallace—someone of the Truman category might be acceptable.

At a joint press conference here however, Mr. Murray and Mr. Hillman declared they had no alternative to Mr. Wallace, and "were not considering any other candidate." They called a meeting of C. I. O. representatives this afternoon from various state delegations to re-enforce their stand.

With the situation changing hourly the Vice-President probably will go into the convention with the largest single block of delegates of any candidate and with the most resolute nucleus behind him. Pledged and claimed delegates number about 320, with 589 necessary for nomination.

Sharp Contrast

For those who like a sharp contrast between candidates, that between Mr. Wallace on one ticket and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio on the other, certainly would offer a major cleavage.

Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kansas and Missouri held caucuses yesterday, but they did not reveal a final trend, though Wallace strength was evident.

It became obvious that Mr. Roosevelt's nomination will not be unanimous on the first ballot. Mississippi delegates decided to cast their 20 presidential votes for Senator Harry F. Byrd, Chairman of the Virginia delegation and silent leader of the anti-Roosevelt revolt. Senator Byrd will get a scattering of votes from other states, but Mr. Roosevelt is certain for first-ballot renomination.

Mr. Murray, who is President of the C. I. O., appeared before the Resolutions Subcommittee yesterday and attacked the Republican platform.

"In contrast with the ambiguous and contradictory phrases of the Hoover-inspired Republican platform," he said, "we urge you to state in unequivocal terms that wholehearted and continuing cooperation among nations is the only road to peace.

"The people of America . . . want no part of the inflationary anarchy promised them by the Republican platform. They want no part of irresponsible and insulting appeals to self-interest, warweariness, and prejudice. They want only a straightforward assurance that the sacrifices which they gladly make shall not be made in vain."

Opposing alleged Republican isolationism, Mr. Murray said, "give us a platform worthy of the man whom you are going to nominate for President."

100 'Protest' Votes Counted for Byrd

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Embattled Southerners counted more than 100 "protest" votes today for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia for the presidential nomination, their wedge for inclusion of a "white supremacy" plank in the Democratic national platform.

Although President Roosevelt is assured a fourth-term nomination, delegates from the South lined up the Byrd support in open revolt. They expect the convention resolutions committee to reject their racial proposals, and they foresee a cold shoulder from the Rules Committee on their demand for restoration of the two-thirds nominating rule. The Byrd drive is their way of showing resentment.

More votes for the anti-New Deal Virginian are expected from state caucuses today following his unanimous indorsement by several score delegates from eight Southern states at a rally last night. Four Southern states backing President Roosevelt did not participate in the rally.

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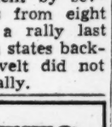

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'Quiz Kids' Give Wallace Edge In Race for Vice-Presidency

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—It takes more than a national political convention and a fight over the Vice-Presidential nominee to stump the Quiz Kids. A reporter playing playing quizmaster to radio's most famous teen-age question-and-answer troupe, asked four of them this: "Who do you think will be the democratic Vice-Presidential nominee and why?"

While the experts labored, the "Quiz Kids" came through. They gave Vice-President Henry A. Wallace two votes for renomination; Senator Alben W. Barkley, one; James F. Byrnes and War Mobilizer William O. Douglas, Supreme Court Justice, a half vote each.

As the convention settled down to official business here today, here's the way they answered:

Joel Kupperman, age 8: "Either James Byrnes, because he's a Southerner, but the North will accept him; or Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court—only I think Byrnes has a better chance. Of course, it doesn't matter because the Republicans will win anyway. In this country you can be anything you want to be, even if your father is a Democrat, which mine is."

Ruthie Duskin, age 10 (a word saver): "Mr. Wallace, because he's more progressive."

Harve Fischmann, age 13, the veteran political reporter of the Quiz Kids, who during the Republican convention and the present one has been doing a daily piece for the Chicago Daily Times: "My own personal hope is Barkley, because when we 'Quiz Kids' visited the Senate, Senator Barkley gave us the thrill of being introduced from the floor, and afterward he was so nice in writing to us. He seems so human.

"From the political standpoint, I think he will be the nominee because he's from a southern border state (Kentucky). Also, he has always been a good friend of the President and I think he might be the President's second choice as Wallace may be destroyed by the Southern vote. Of course, Senator Barkley and the President have had some fights, but most good friends do.

"The fact that Barkley did defy the President pleased Antis in the Democratic Party, so he might be a happy medium to make everybody happy. There might be some objection to his age, which is 66, but Admiral King is also 66 and he's doing all right.

"Being from Virginia, Senator Harry F. Byrd has a good chance but I don't think he's as popular."

Richard Williams, age 14: "I think it will be Wallace because despite the weak wording of the President Roosevelt's letter, I think the President still wants Wallace and Party leaders will bow to what he wants."

No Grits in Chicago?

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP)—North Carolina delegates searched Chicago in vain for hominy grits for a breakfast boosting their Governor, J. Melville Broughton, for Vice-President. Grits are a pièce de résistance of breakfasts in North Carolina and other Southern States.

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New Anti-Invasion Command Set Up by Hitler in Belgium

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Uneasy over the prospect of new Allied landings, Hitler has set up a new anti-invasion command in Belgium and northern France and at the same time taken civilian control in this region out of the hands of the military and placed it under the Gestapo.

A dual shake-up, announced in a radiocast by DNB, German official news agency, placed Joseph Grohe, high officer of Hitler's elite guards, as gauleiter of the entire region and gave the military command to infantry to General Grase.

The new setup ousted Col. Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, a friend of Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, who had been commander of Belgium and Holland since May 20, 1940, and subsequently of northern France.

Hitler himself issued the decree, DNB said, and stated that the change took place yesterday at Brussels.

General von Rundstedt has been reported in Lisbon making roundabout peace feelers. General Grase's new command, while subordinate to commander in chief Field Marshal Gen. Günther von Kluge, covers the area in which the Nazis have predicted a second Allied invasion "between Dunkerque and Ostend."

General Von Falkenhausen, described in London as a "typical desk general," had ruled the territory with a ruthless but strictly military administration on the German model of the last war—the only occupied areas not governed by quislings or Reich political commissioners.

DNB said Herr Grohe, who has been gauleiter of the Cologne and Aachen region, would hold the title of "Reich Commissioner of the Occupied Territories of Belgium and Northern France" and added that the "northern French part of this territory will be governed by a special civilian commissioner who will stand under orders of gauleiter Grohe."

The shake-up, preceded by the moving of King Leopold to Germany was interpreted here as a new move to crush the Underground in the area as the result of costly lessons the Nazis have learned in France. There have been many reports of increasing sabotage by Belgian patriots.

[General Grase was not further identified by DNB, but Office of War Information records list a Lieut. Gen. Martin Grase as commander of the German First Infantry Division.]

Germans Quarrel

CAIRO, July 19 (AP)—Six German officers were killed in a shooting affray among high German officers during a recent conference in Athens, an official announcement said today. The conference was in the Bretagne Hotel.

As announced here, these were the details:

The conference, called to "discuss important matters of policy," developed into an argument. Pistols were drawn and senior officers began shooting.

The unwounded Germans then tried to get away, but one—chief administrative officer for the Peloponnesus—was shot down by SS Guards.

Austrian Col. Fritz Athens, provost marshal, subsequently disappeared. Reports said he was executed for "speaking against the German Army Command."

Brazilian Troops Arrive at Naples

By the Associated Press

Naples, July 16, Delayed

To the strains of a doughboy band the first strong contingent of any South American troops to reach an overseas war zone landed in Naples harbor today—Brazilians.

The Stars and Stripes floated in the bright morning sun with the green, yellow and blue flag of Brazil as Maj. Barbosa Pinto, of San Luiz Marantiao, an infantry officer, became the first Brazilian to step on Italian soil.

He eased his heavy pack down on the planking of the dock, grinned, and said through an interpreter he was "delighted to be here." They were greeted by Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Deputy Supreme Commander of American Forces in the Mediterranean Theater.

Allies Cut Supply Knot At Ancona

Continued from Page 1

Adriatic side of the line. This meant that supply columns had to keep the service running for hundreds of miles on roads crossing rugged country between rearward bases and the battle zone.

The situation has been rather better in the Fifth Army area on the west. And it promises to be improved immensely after the capture of Leghorn, that will be the logical sequel to the Americans' drive past this seaport to the Arno River.

Will Take Time

It will take time for the Allies to tackle the docking problems raised by the extensive German demolitions at Ancona—as it also will at Leghorn in due course—but meanwhile the Allied line across Italy is being straightened for the decisive phase of the Italian campaign that is expected to follow the big forward build-up which improved sea communications will make possible.

The advance of the Polish corps over 70 miles through particularly rugged country in recent weeks has been typical of the general tempo that the Allied nonstop offensive has maintained for 70 days. Also, it gives the lie to German propaganda which declared the Poles were so badly hammered during their capture of Monastery Hill above Cassino that they were unable to take a further part in the campaign.

Gothic Line Rushed

Meanwhile, work has been speeded by the Germans on the Pisa-Rimini Gothic Line itself. Main defenses—including deep strong points cut 30 feet into rock and protected by steel and concrete shields—have been built to cover the northward passes and the line is close to 200 miles long.

It is reported that some 20,000 local laborers were put to work on it and that construction began eight months ago. But the Germans did not expect to have to use it so soon after their defenses farther south had held up the Allies so many months and accelerated efforts to complete the line are said to have been impeded by sabotage and guerrilla activities of Italian Patriots.

Nazis Put Best Front Forward

Continued from Page 1

quered territory 250 miles wide and 250 miles deep.

On the Norman front, before Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's latest offensive was launched, they had been compelled to vacate only about 1-25th of that space in twice the time.

Obviously, therefore, the German people are told that that is the decisive theater.

Reasons for Disparity

Having said that, I feel I should suggest some reasons which have produced this disparity of achievement in the East and in the West.

When the German General Staff had to plan to meet the invasion from the West at the same time the Red Army was likely to be advancing from the East, it had to decide which front to deal with first. It would have been courting disaster to try to deal decisively with both at once.

With their dwindling resources, the Germans decided that their only hope was to defeat the invasion from the west and then, while it was reeling back onto its beaches or retreating to the shores of Britain, to mass against the Russians on a shorter front. As an additional means of keeping the western Allies quiet and perhaps making them tire of the war altogether, they erected flying-bomb installations to harass London and the south of England.

Nazi Armor in France

With this in view, the Germans massed a very high proportion of their armor in France, which meant that the Russian Front had to go short. Then Marshal Ivan S. Konev's threat to Lwow compelled a high proportion of the armor left in Russia to mass on the southern front.

The result was that the Nazi central front in Russia suffered from armored nakedness—and it was on the central front that Marshal Joseph Stalin struck his opening blows on June 23.

The situation which has developed, therefore, is a highly armored defense against General Montgomery on a short front of about 60 miles and a thinly held defense against the Soviet armies on a front 10 times as long with practically no armor to help it.

The relative strength of the opponents on the two fronts is another potent factor.

It probably is true to say that the Russians dispose of four times the numbers that face the Allies in the West. In Normandy, the cramped beachhead in the eastern part of the invasion line hitherto has prevented General Montgomery from building up sufficient preponderance to break through. It looks today as if the breakthrough south of Caen means that this period is at an end.

Postwar Pretzel to Glow With 'Curvacious' Beauty

PHILADELPHIA, July 19 (AP)—The Board of Directors of the National Pretzel Bakers' Institute decided today that the postwar pretzel will be a "petite" creation "with refinement in every motion."

But the directors verbally bent the pretzel to its same old shape.

"You can say," explained Harold H. Moss, Executive Secretary, "that people will still be able to get a grip on the pretzel."

New Cabinet Set Up in Albania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Continued difficulties of political administration in the Axis-occupied countries are indicated in the formation of a new cabinet in Albania, just announced by the Tirana Radio.

The new government is headed by Col. Fiqri Dire, leader of the northern element. It replaces the regime of Rexhep Mitrovica.

The Mitrovica Government, which fell a few weeks ago, appeared to be a mixture of collaborationists and patriots. Its political complexion was never clear. Formed in November, 1943, it professed to be neutral, but later negotiated a trade agreement with Germany, sent a special diplomatic representative to the Reich, and approved a loan to German interests.

Troop Activities

More recently it permitted enlistment of Albanians in a Storm Troop division wearing German uniforms, and also dispatched National Army units to battle against Albanian Partisans within the country.

These activities are believed to have prompted the warning by Gen. Sir Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, to the Tirana regime that recruiting of troops to assist the Germans would be considered an "enemy act" by the Allies.

The Albanian Army of Liberation is said to number some 20,000 men and is made up of three Partisan organizations which Allied liaison officers in Albania have been trying to bring together.

Some Oppose Monarchy

In Albania, as in Jugoslavia and Greece, there are groups which oppose the return of the monarchy. Discussions between Albanian Democratic groups and King Zog have been held in London, with a view to working out an agreement on postwar political procedure.

These negotiations failed, however, when King Zog refused to promise not to return to Albania until invited to do so by a plebiscite.

The exact political complexion of the new cabinet is not yet apparent, and it is not yet clear whether it will result in better relations between the King and democratic groups. Its moves will be watched carefully for any moves that might provide an answer to some of these unanswered questions.

British-U. S. Armies Boost Education Plan

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 19—The British and American armies are doubling and tripling their soldier education programs in preparation for postwar demobilization.

The British program is aimed to enable Tommy Atkins to think intelligently about postwar problems; the American course will give G. I. Joes specific training about postwar jobs.

On the lovely American University campus at Beirut, Lebanon, the first 160 British officers and enlisted men, including Dominion and RAF personnel, are attending the first "forces university" in the Mideast, studying diligently during a three weeks course of such subjects as the "breakdown of the peace, reconstruction, false dawn following World War I, Parliament, and Soviet Russia."

Students Free to Think

It is emphasized that no attempt has been made to mold opinion; students are presented with the facts and can interpret them according to their own ideas. Most lecturers are schoolmasters in civil life. Sergeant R. M. Steward, for instance, was a London schoolmaster at Cooper Company's School with an Oxford degree. He will talk on Parliament, trade unions, international affairs, and Russia.

Meanwhile, the United States Armed Forces Institute is maturing plans to enlarge and retailor its courses to meet postwar educational needs of American soldiers and sailors, many of whom will want to brush up on their prospective peacetime jobs while awaiting demobilization and who would chafe at the bit after the firing of the last gun if idle while awaiting mustering out.

This "Forces Institute" offers soldiers courses at the American University in Cairo ranging from bookkeeping to steamfitting, and from algebra to Arabic. Enrollments already are burgeoning from a few hundred to 4,000 and 5,000 men—and Wacs too. They are receiving applications from the Mideast Persian Gulf and North Africa commands. Officers and men who complete British courses at Beirut will return to their units equipped to lead debates and help the citizen-soldier formulate his own postwar blueprint.

No academic degrees will be given but by the end of the final session on Sept. 10, more than 500 men will be propagating the knowledge they have learned.

The courses were made possible by the warm-hearted co-operation of the President of the American University at Beirut and run by the Middle East Army School of Education which has grown from a small 'traveling circus' on the western desert to an impressive British organization operating from Aleppo to Cyrenaica."

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Montgomery Launches Battle for All France

Continued from Page 1

suburb of Faubourg de Vaucelles into open tank country to the southeast and a field dispatch said they had penetrated at least five miles, reaching Cagny on the main road to Vimont.

On the western portion of the Normandy front, American units mopped up and occupied strategic St. Lô, cutting off a force of Germans in a salient 2½ miles deep north of the town. The Yanks also cut the St. Lô-Periers road between the Taute and Vire Rivers south of the village of Amigny, which is in American hands.

The Supreme Command announced that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's mopping up troops had cleared half of Faubourg de Vaucelles of Germans, and said that the main battle line had passed on southeast into the plains beyond, where Marshal Rommel was throwing in tank forces in an effort to stem the Allied side of armor and explosives.

Swarms of Allied planes, striking the heaviest air blows ever dealt on a concentrated battle area, dumped between 7,000 and 9,000 tons on German positions July 19.

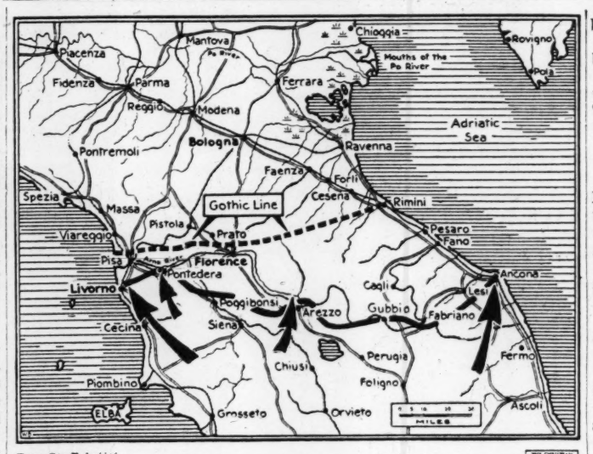
Thousands of British and Canadian guns laid down a curtain of fire ahead of the advancing tanks. From the sea, the British cruisers Mauritius and Enterprise and the monitor Roberts added their salvos.

The curtain of explosives left the Nazi defenders dazed. Many of the prisoners were confused, and shaken so severely they were unable to work the bolts on their rifles.

Tanks poured through the "corridor" and raced for the plains beyond while British infantry followed behind to clean up Faubourg de Vaucelles and dozens of villages in house-to-house fighting.

This was the pattern of attack—a simple head-on smash carried through by a tremendous weight of explosives backed by an overwhelming superiority in planes, guns, and men.

Field reports suggested the offensive's fury and swift advance left the German Command confused as to the penetration made by the British and the status of the battle, for no major concentrated counterattack developed during the early hours of the fighting.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Drive On in Italy

Arrows indicate four points at which General Alexander's forces have moved up close to the Gothic Line, capturing Italy's great ports of Livorno and Ancona.

Montgomery:

156,000 Nazis 'Written Off'

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery estimated today that 156,000 Germans have been "written off"—killed, wounded, or captured—in the six-weeks-old campaign in Normandy and declared British and American troops would "have no difficulty in defeating the Germans in France."

"Our object is to write off German personnel and equipment," the Allied ground commander told a press conference. "Bleed the German military machine to death and the time will come when the enemy can't go on."

Allied troops in the present offensive have captured 60,000 Germans of the total estimated casualties, General Montgomery said, and have killed 8,000.

General Montgomery recounted the success of the opening of the new offensive by Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, commander of the British Second Army.

"We had a very good day indeed," General Montgomery said. "There is no doubt that we gained a tactical surprise over the enemy and the present situation is that we have very strong mobile forces operating southeast and east of Caen.

"So now we have a nice little area east of the Orne and we have written off a big lot of Germans."

The General said British losses in the violent new surge were so small to be almost negligible, but he cautioned: "There is a lot still to be done."

The General's pet dogs "Hitler," a little cocker spaniel, and "Rommel," a wire-haired terrier, romped about on the grass as he spoke before a corps of nearly 200 correspondents.

Air Over Europe:

2,000 Bombers Blast Reich

Nearly 2,000 American heavy bombers and fighters attacked a large array of railroad yards and airfields in southern Germany.

More than 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators packed the bombs.

A number of the targets were in the Munich area, where the Nazis previously reported a double attack from Britain and Italy. Munich, hub of five trunk railways, one leading through the Brenner Pass to the melting German front in Italy, is believed to be one of the German sites for manufacture of flying bombs, hurled in strength against southern England July 19.

Objectives included the great bearings plant at Schweinfurt, a frequent American target earlier this year. Another was a chemical plant at Hellriegelskreuth on the outskirts of Munich, a plant making oxygen and hydrogen used for the robot bombs.

Radiocast reports of the two-ply attack on the fourth largest German city followed closely upon a night in which the RAF struck heavily at seven objectives, including Berlin, Cologne, the Ruhr, and France.

At least 266 of the enemy's dwindling force of planes were destroyed on the basis of official Allied accounts—at the cost of around 100 craft. The Russians said 128 planes were destroyed in battles above the Eastern Front, Mediterranean Air Forces claimed 66, and those based in Britain and France added 72 on the basis of incomplete reports.

Italy:

Livorno Falls To Fifth Army

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Army captured Livorno, June 19, executing a wide pincers movement which forced the Germans from this third largest seaport in Italy a few hours after Polish troops had seized Ancona, important port on the Adriatic.

Livorno (Leghorn) lies only a few miles from Pisa, western anchor of the next German defense line.

No effort to defend the city street by street was made by the German troops, who previously had resorted to every military device in their efforts to dodge and delay the American advance.

The capture came after infantrymen seized the hills overlooking the great port late June 18. Sporadic but nonetheless vicious artillery, mortar, and small-arms resistance was put up by the Germans before the city.

In the harbor of Livorno, the busiest between Rome and Genoa, lie many sunken ships, mostly victims of the Allied air forces. To the north, astride the Arno River, Pisa is clearly visible.

The Allies scored another victory on the east coast in the capture of Ancona by Eighth Army Poles. The city occupies an amphitheater between limestone promontories bordering the Bay of Ancona and has one of Italy's best harbors. It is the nearest port to the Yugoslav coast across the Adriatic.

More than 2,000 prisoners and large quantities of war material were taken by the Polish troops, who were pursuing the retreating enemy relentlessly northward.

The fall of Ancona came after a 75-mile advance against stubborn resistance offered by two German divisions which finally were forced to retire when the Poles smashed through their lines west of the city.

As the result of a swift advance, American troops drove a wedge between German forces south of the Arno by capturing the town of Pontedera and cutting the direct east-west road between Pisa and Florence.

In the central sector of the front, British troops of the Fifth Army made new gains west of Arezzo, sweeping across the Arno River on a front of six miles. An Allied communiqué said the British seized the town of Montevarchi, 15 miles west of Arezzo.

The capture of Ancona, a city with a normal population of almost 100,000, was the greatest success recorded by Polish troops since they stormed almost impregnable German positions at Monte Cassino Abbey at the start of the Rome offensive.

The first troops entered the port at 2:30 p. m., July 18, after one column had driven through to the coast three miles above the city, thus effectively clinching a hold upon it.

Even as the victorious forces pushed into Ancona, other Polish columns, strongly supported by armor, were speeding on to the north and west, taking the towns of Agugliano and Camerano in stride.

Eastern Front:

Soviets Close In On Brest Litovsk

Moscow dispatches said that Russian forces were crashing the outer defenses of the great fortress city of Brest Litovsk on the River Bug and that other Red troops had crossed the Curzon Line into Poland proper 45 miles to the north.

The fresh Russian offensive, sixth major stroke in the summer campaign, was declared sweeping upon Lwow like a tidal wave. North of the old Polish rail center of 317,700 persons, troops of the First Ukrainian Army group were reported fighting on the demarcation line established in 1939 by Russia and Germany in the fourth partition of Poland. Moscow at midnight reported Red Army forces 22 miles northeast and 27 miles east of Lwow, one of Europe's great rail centers.

In the Brest Litovsk area, a Moscow cable said the Russians were advancing beyond Hajnowka after crossing the Curzon Line. Other Red troops were reported nine miles from Brest Litovsk.

A German radiocast reported fighting at Mariampol, 25 miles from the prewar frontier of East Prussia. The city in Lithuania is 32 miles southwest of flanked Kaunas on a railroad leading to Suwalki, and is just north of the Suwalki triangle which was annexed to East Prussia in the fourth partition of Poland.

Altogether, six Russian armies poured through huge holes today in Hitler's eastern front—from Marshal Ivan S. Konev's new 125-mile-wide break-through on the south to Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's drive into the Soviet Latvian republic on the north, now 20 miles inside the border.

Significant objectives were just ahead from one end to the other of the battle front, which was extended to 550 miles in length by the new offensive set off by Marshal Konev's First Ukraine Army July 17 between Lwow and Kowel.

Marshal Konev's forces, closing in upon Lwow, captured Kaminonka, on the north-northeast. The daily communiqué also announced the fall of Busk, 25 miles to the northeast, and Bortkov, 27 miles on the east.

Berlin radio commentators frankly admitted the German situation was serious. A Transocean Agency correspondent said Marshal Konev's new offensive was "aimed at no less than pocketing the whole German Army in the south."

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's troops, now roughly 110 miles due east of Warsaw, are those driving toward Brest Litovsk.

A Red Star dispatch from the Brest Litovsk front said the Soviets north of the city had crossed the Lesnia River and were fighting through the forests. The Nazis were counterattacking, trying to retake Gainovka, center of a Soviet wedge headed toward the Bug and Warsaw.

Northeast of outflanked Dvinsk, Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's forces drove deeply into Latvia in a big break-through, moving rapidly toward Riga.

Marshal Konev's infantry advancing on Lwow was supported by one of the greatest air forces ever hurled against the Germans in the east. Col. Gen. Stepan A. Krasovsky is commanding air operations.

Pacific Pattern:

Planes Spot Foe, Warships Close In

Battleships, using spotter planes, are blowing up Japanese defenses on Guam at close range while Southwest Pacific bombers send to the ocean bottom the man and supplies needed by other hard-pressed enemy garrisons.

This outline of late developments—piled on those which already have caused Japan to reshuffle top Army and Navy posts—was sketched today in reports of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Admiral Nimitz said that battleships, battering Guam, moved in closer to pick their targets and that enemy antiaircraft guns firing on the spotter planes were silenced by offshore destroyers. Cruisers also joined in the attack.

General MacArthur announced new aerial blows against Japanese shipping in the Southwest Pacific, making the totals listed in 19 July communiqués:

Twenty-five ships definitely sunk, ranging up to a 4,000-ton freighter.

Four ships probably sunk, ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 tons.

Twenty-one ships damaged, ranging up to a 10,000-ton merchantman, some of which may have sunk.

More than 150 supply barges destroyed or damaged.

India-Burma:

Allies Drive Back Japanese Forces

Allied troops, battling to clear the last Japanese invaders from the Indian frontier region, have driven the enemy back 30 miles from Imphal in the Palel sector, a communiqué from Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced July 19.

Farther north, in the region south of the fallen Japanese advance base of Ukhrul, demoralization is spreading rapidly among remnants of the enemy's 15th and 31st divisions under continued Allied pressure, the announcement said.

China:

Hengyang Battle Nearing Climax

A Chinese Government spokesman said the Japanese were bringing in strong reinforcements, and the battle for Hengyang on the Canton-Hankow railway was approaching a climax.

"We cannot foretell the outcome," said the spokesman, P. H. Chang, but he added that the Japanese who had encircled Hengyang themselves were partly surrounded in turn by the Chinese outside the city.

The city still was being held in the face of heavy enemy assaults, and American planes continue active over Hengyang in support of the ground forces.

Six Red Armies Advance

By a Staff Artist

Lines of Great Drive by Russians

Scene of great Russian advance by six army groups over the northern half of the line is shown, with boxes indicating the position of the respective armies.

Terrific Air Bombardment Clears Allied Path at Caen

Continued from Page 1

France all the way round to the west coast of the Cotentin Peninsula.

In the evening, railway yards at Vaires on the eastern outskirts of Paris were attacked, while last night, heavy bombers attacked a railway junction at Revigny, about 100 miles east of Paris, and Aulnoye, about 20 miles west of the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Nazi Communications Blasted

This sweeping air campaign on key points of the enemy's communications system clearly is designed to disrupt any enemy attempt to move troops southward from the Low Countries or westward from Germany toward the battle area.

The communiqué shows that the campaign falls into two parts. The first is concentrated around the Rouen area. The second part of this Allied air campaign traces a rough pattern north and east of Paris.

Although 29 heavy Allied bombers were lost in last night's attack, yet taking into account the tremendous scale of operations during the past 24 hours, enemy air opposition has continued very slight. Indeed it is hard to overestimate the importance of fact that during yesterday morning's overwhelming air bombardment that preceded the Caen breakthrough, not a single enemy fighter was seen.

When one recalls the handicap which Allied forces had to face in the early stages of the war in the form of German air supremacy, the enormous effect on the morale of German troops in France by this absence of air cover easily can be estimated.

If, as, and when weather permits continued employment of this weapon of complete Allied air supremacy in France, both for strategic purposes behind lines and for tactical support of infantry and armor at the front, the war of liberation in the West quickly may develop into the same kind of blitz with which Germans overran France and the Low Countries in a few weeks in 1940.

Nazi General

Continued from Page 1

Command, had announced that any criticism would be punished by execution.

Hitler Conference

General Hofmeister asserted that Hitler, to affirm his strategy, recently called a conference of generals and admirals and that he attended.

"His (Hitler's) face was swollen, his voice was low, and he got mixed up in his speech," the statement said.

Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, and Propaganda Minister Paul Goebbels attended the conference, which was described as a five-day school.

The prisoner said Hitler rambled and stumbled over his words throughout his speech to his commanders and asserted, toward the close, that Germany would win the war, of course.

"But nobody explained just how," General Hofmeister's statement said.

He added that, despite the strange delivery and the lack of conviction in Hitler's utterances, some of the young generals appeared charmed, especially when Hitler told them the way to victory was through faith in Naziism.

"The older, experienced commanders viewed the speech skeptically," the Hofmeister statement said, "we knew his words could not remedy conditions at the front where soldiers, tanks, and planes are needed."

Tokyo Cabinet Shake-Up Held Sign of Long War

Continued from Page 1

no doubt of our ultimate victory, and there is little doubt that Japan's leaders know it. They probably hope, however, to drag the war so long that we will tire of fighting and agree to a compromise peace.

Weakness of Nation

Japan's basic weakness lies in its economy, which, despite furious stockpiling while it has held Southeast Asia, will not permit it to approach the United States in industrial production. We already are destroying Japan's ships and planes faster than it can build them.

New evidence of cracks developing in Japan's economy appeared in Japanese home radiocasts, as made available by the Office of War Information, during the first half of July.

Most startling was the admission, in a Domei news agency dispatch to Occupied Asia, that the much-touted wooden shipbuilding program has failed to meet Nippon's needs, despite the fact that "the need for urgent shipping expansion has doubled time and again," as Tokyo put it.

This was especially significant in view of the recent United States Navy announcement that Japan's merchant marine has been slashed by at least a third, with 77 per cent of the sinkings attributed to submarines. This would render almost impossible the hauling of the 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 tons of water-borne freight a year which Japan needs to carry on the war.

Program Curtailed

Said the Domei report, "The wooden shipbuilding program ended last year unsatisfactorily because of materials shortages and because of other circumstances. However . . . the supply of materials and labor has been improved, permitting recent favorable results. . . . But on the other hand, the shipbuilding program is to be curtailed somewhat this year due to material circumstances. New ship construction by large shipping firms stopped at the end of June.

"At the same time one fourth of the total shipbuilding capacity will be converted to specialized repair work of motor schooners. This [will help] to correct the tendency toward careless production of wooden ships which has been exhibited under the principle of 'speedy construction first.'

"Furthermore, the supply of fuel oil will be pressing this year. Therefore, in addition to the construction of the standard cargo ships, the building of a considerable number of tow boats and barges and wooden cargo ships is planned."

The dispatch went on to say that on July 1 manufacture of engines and equipment for wooden ships was turned over to the Navy by civilian Government agencies to speed up production.

Another Domei report, in English, said on July 10 that the Yamagata Shipbuilding Company soon will start construction of "superlarge wooden vessels incorporating a minimum of steel. . . . The company has put to use the technical experience gained in constructing 250-ton vessels." Reference to the 800 to 1,000-ton wooden ships built in Japan during the last war suggests, however, that the new program does not call for very large ships after all.

Production Goals Met

Another home radio dispatch, reviewing home-front production during the second quarter of 1944, claimed that production goals in general were met. But it added:

"Production of pig iron and ordinary steel was slightly below the goal, but if we add the pig iron in China and that produced by small smelters now getting into full swing, total production . . . easily surpasses that of the same period in 1943. . . .

"The production of coal for this year, set far above that of the previous year, is slightly behind schedule. . . . Steps such as using labor from Korea . . . are expected to step up production during the [present] quarter."

Production of light metals and machine tools, essential to aircraft manufacture, was characterized as "satisfactory . . . parallel with mass production of airplanes." Nothing further was reported on aircraft, but numerous other radiocasts drumming at the need for increased production indicate the situation in this field is viewed as extremely serious.

Production of ships, "the backbone of transportation," fell during the first part of the quarter, but was "vigorously resumed" in May and June, according to the summary.

Food problems are being discussed by a series of Food Administration Inspection conferences, according to the home radio. A new program "to guarantee the daily necessities of the people," entailing the distribution of 24 articles of clothing, was announced July 11.

Periodicals Suspended

A suggestion that the economic and military situation is having reverberations on the home front was seen in the announcement that on July 10 two well-known periodicals were suspended. They are Chuo Koron (Central Review) and Kaizo (Reconstruction). The former was the offshoot of a magazine started in 1887, and catered to average readers. Kaizo was 26 years old.

According to the Domei news agency, "following an investigation conducted by the Board of Information, it was found that these two publishing houses had followed editorial policies which, from the standpoint of leading public thinking in wartime, were difficult to tolerate."

OWI reported on July 11 that according to the Chinese Communist paper Hsin Hwa Jih Pao, Japanese Communists have committed acts of sabotage at the Kawazaki shipyard, the Aichi watch factory in Nagoya, and the Shibaura war plant in Tokyo. This bore out similar reports of disorders in Japan carried by Chinese and Allied Labor News agencies a few weeks ago.

Perhaps as a safeguard against this danger, Domei announced on July 12 that approximately 30,000 school children had been evacuated from Tokyo to rural districts in the preceding four days. The radio said that a similar program would be inaugurated in other large centers in the near future, for the "security of the coming generation." The evacuation was not compulsory, however.

It can be argued that by broadcasting statements which disclose its weakness, Japan may be trying to make the Allies overconfident in order to cause a letdown in their war effort. There is one thing wrong with this hypothesis, however: the most revealing statements are carried on Japanese-language transmission to the Japanese-language transmissions to the Japanese Empire and Occupied Asia. Radiocasts beamed to the outside world uniformly stress Japan's strength.

That strength is still considerable—of that there can be no doubt. Today it is being husbanded for the final struggle, in China, Manchuria, and the home islands themselves. We have yet to engage the main Japanese land forces. To beat those forces we shall have to transport to Japan and the Asiatic mainland United States Army units running into many hundreds of thousands.

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Who Are the Guilty? France Faces Poser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 19—Not all Frenchmen look forward eagerly to liberation.

A document just smuggled out of German-occupied France discloses the apprehension of those who fear, at the hands of the Provisional Government, mass denunciation of all who have retained any public office in France during the days of Vichy.

The document, described as a survey made by a group of moderates, claims to voice a wide sentiment for a "return to legal constitutional government, with all civic rights to citizens in French territory as it is freed."

It indicates a basic division in the freed areas as political forces from within and without the country meet for the forging of a new government.

Difficult Job

It casts a preliminary spotlight on the difficulty of separating the outright collaborationists from those who have collaborated outwardly, but never in spirit.

The document may or may not represent the sentiments of 30,000,000 out of 40,000,000 Frenchmen, as it claims. There is no way at present of verifying its statements. Its significance lies, rather, in that it discloses the line of argument which will be put forth by various elements inside France as the day of reckoning approaches—as the guilty seek to whitewash their deeds, the innocent to prove their loyalty.

It scrupulously avoids criticism of any of the activities of Gen. Charles de Gaulle or the Algiers French Committee, but declares it "will be difficult for 40,000,000 people to be taken over suddenly by a group which by the fact of its separation from France itself has lost contact with the population."

"Experience" Cited

It pleads for co-operation with those whom it designates as "men of immediate political experience destined to reassume power who never left French soil."

It would be a mistake, the survey says, to attempt to rebuild the Republic on its 1940 basis. It points out that those coming in "must count with groups born of defeat and organized on French soil.

"They defended French interests in the daily struggle and have by natural selection developed leadership and proved their capacity to command."

Four Groups Named

It gives a list of four principal groups which must be taken into consideration in reorganizing the country politically: (1) The commanders of the secret army who have resisted the armies of occupation; (2) other groups with social revolution as their main objective, such as groups named "Combat" and the civil-military organization which is under Communist influence and deplored, but explained by writers of the memorandum as inevitable; (3) the civilian groups, of which the strongest are the peasants whose charter organization is not condemned though it has worked with Vichy. Also included in this group is what was formerly organized labor, war veterans, who maintained old associations despite Vichy's efforts to break them up.

Finally, and perhaps most important, are the local committees such as national emergency local bodies "developed by the misery of the times which after the breakdown of actual government prevented dispersion of the last remnant of French forces."

Had No Choice

In fact, many of these operated in apparent obedience to Vichy and there is no reason to condemn them, says the survey, as they had no other choice and have lived continuously within France during these four years of bitterness. These important groups must not be discarded or treated as collaborationists as they are an important factor in restoring democratic equilibrium, the report declares.

To condemn all active forces within the country because they tried to keep local life going would show a complete lack of understanding of the political conditions in France and lead to breakdown, the survey claims.

It goes on to state that "there are 30,000,000 Frenchmen throughout the country who have suffered from serious lowering of the standard of living, who may appear apathetic and ready to accept anything to escape the present deplorable state of the foreign domination, but who still hold to faith in the Republic and are more ready to heed earlier leaders, senators, deputies and members of regional municipal councils who remained with them than those who left the country.

"As France is progressively freed, these natural local leaders, supported by constitutional guarantees given immediately, will have sufficient influence to build a barrier against revolutionary chaos."

Dangers Stressed

The report stresses the "risk of internal dissensions and conflicts in France as the Germans recede from the country. Since 1940 the breaking down and proletarianization of the national community has spread rapidly through the youngest and most active part of the population. The visage of France no longer corresponds to that of 1939."

It declares that "4,000,000 citizens, half of the voting population and two thirds of the nation's energy have come to regard existing state of society as a monstrous disorder. All these elements in society are swollen by millions more who have been driven from normal life by warfare on French soil and constitute for France a power of spontaneous decomposition, the effects of which are incalculable."

The statement points out the difficulty which will be experienced by many elements of the population in returning to normal, peaceful habits of life. In this category it lists the masses who have been deported to Germany and must come back to make a new life again, those who have been living as outlaws such as the guerrillas, as well as the many Frenchmen who for the past four years have remained at home to be crushed by humiliation and misery.

A. F. of L. Says C. I. O. Group Is Run by 'Communist Stooges'

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19 — In a bitter attack, which may come to have considerable election significance, the official spokesman for the American Federation of Labor has branded the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as run by "Communist stooges."

In the Weekly News Service of the A. F. of L. Philip Pearl also declared that far from being beneficial to political candidates, a C. I. O. indorsement was a "kiss of death." Mr. Pearl, who writes the service's "Facing the Facts" column, said that this interpretation was proved by the recent elections in a New England state—obviously Massachusetts.

The Pearl column leads off with an attack upon the P. A. C., which he labeled a "tricky outfit" in that it has "gone underground and left a new organization to front for it called the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

"This is in accordance with the typical Communist technique," the writer said. "The reason given is that unions, under the Connally-Smith Act, are forbidden to make political contributions and that therefore a new committee was necessary to raise campaign funds by voluntary contributions.

"But a more practical reason is apparent. That one is to take the C. I. O. name out of the organization's title. The Communist stooges behind the P. A. C. are canny enough to realize that the initials C. I. O. are enough to give any outfit a black eye."

Turning to the New England state elections in question, Mr. Pearl reminded his readers that newspaper recently had emphasized that a mayor of a New England city (obviously Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston) who was indorsed by the C. I. O., won the Democratic nomination for Governor.

"The morning after the votes were tabulated and these newspaper stories appeared," Mr. Pearl continues, "the official in question telephoned to A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington. He sounded very disturbed. He said he wanted to make it clear that he was not a C. I. O. candidate. He indicated that he did not believe the C. I. O. indorsement had been of much help to him and might turn out to be a boomerang. He urgently sought to be assured that the circumstances would not cost him the votes of the A. F. of L. workers in his State, who were much more numerous than the C. I. O. Since his relations with the A. F. of L. have always been friendly and co-operative, the candidate's fears were groundless."

The writer then goes on, "We decided to investigate the matter more closely to find out a little more about why the Mayor was so deeply disturbed. We discovered that every candidate for congressional nomination in his State who was indorsed by the C. I. O. had been defeated in the primaries. We also discovered that in the one clear-cut contest between opposing candidates—one indorsed by the A. F. of L. and the other by the C. I. O.—the one approved by the A. F. of L. had won.

"No wonder those seeking public office are inclined to get the jitters when indorsed by the C. I. O."

Dewey and Wadsworth Agree Postwar U. S. Must Be Strong

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Representative James W. Wadsworth, Jr., co-author of the Selective Service Act, said today that he and Governor Dewey are "in agreement" that what he termed the weakening of United States military strength after World War I "should not happen again."

Mr. Wadsworth, an overnight guest of the Republican presidential nominee, told reporters they "discussed generally having this country made strong and kept strong after the war."

Asked the trend of their conversation, Mr. Wadsworth, former chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said it was "by contrast with 1920-22 when we sank our Navy, cut our Army down and promised Japan we would not fortify some Pacific islands."

"The Governor and I are in agreement that sort of thing should not happen again," Mr. Wadsworth asserted.

Declaring their talk included discussion of postwar military bases and many other subjects involving security, Mr. Wadsworth said he and Governor Dewey covered generally what he termed "the high desirability of maintaining our military strength so as to be not only secure but influential."

Mr. Wadsworth, veteran member of Congress and one-time Speaker of New York's Assembly, stated election of Governor Dewey would mean "less confusion, less ballyhoo, less of adroitness and more forthrightness" in the National Government. He expressed the opinion that Republicans have "an excellent chance" of carrying New York, which has 47 electoral votes.

Race Problems Told At Relations Institute

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 19 (AP)—Persons who are anti-Semitic are also anti-Negro, Lester Granger of New York, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, said before the Race Relations Institute, now in its third and final week, at Fisk University.

Mr. Granger also classified anti-Semitic Negroes as "fools and traitors," declaring that they were sabotaging their own interests. "Whites professing friendship for Negroes, yet expressing prejudice against other races, cannot be sincere," Mr. Granger stated, "for, when expedient, they may turn this prejudice against the Negro."

He added that the subject of race relations was neither the drive of the Negro for self-expression, nor the concern of white groups for Negro welfare, but "the concerted effort of both whites and Negroes for community improvement."

The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACTION IN ARABIA—Newspaperman foils Nazi agents in fair melodrama.—M. Y.
ADDRESS UNKNOWN—Deeply moving study of man who accepts Nazi order, forsakes obligation to home & friends, finds that all he sacrificed leads to his own destruction.—M. Y.
ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y.
ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.
ADVENTURES OF MARK TWAIN—Entertaining selection of incidents, with Fredric March portraying title character satisfactorily.—M. Y. C.
A GUY NAMED JOE—Spencer Tracy's best performance in fantasy about air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash, a benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
ANDY HARDY'S BLONDE TROUBLE—Co-ed fun, with Andy confused for once because girl whom he wishes to help is twins.—M. Y. C.
AND THE ANGELS SING—Better than ordinary musical because of strong cast.—M. Y. C.
APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about British who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.
AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.
ATTACK—Hour-long documentary, ably depicting New Britain campaign, with abundant evidence to show difficulties of jungle warfare.—M. Y.
BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.
BATHING BEAUTY—Red Skelton cavorting in girls' school, with Technicolor presentation of water ballet featuring Esther Williams.—M. Y. C.
BAR 20—Standardized western with liberal snowings of scenery.—M. Y. C.
BERMUDA MYSTERY—Fast action helps maintain interest in conventional murder melodrama. Most scenes in New York.—M. Y.
BETWEEN TWO WORLDS—Interesting version of "Outward Bound," with "ghosts" who find consequences of earthly behavior.—M. Y.
BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast minor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.
BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.
BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY—New version of Wilder romance, uncommonly well acted.—M. Y.
BROADWAY RHYTHM—Elaborate musical about summer theaters, with Technicolor dance sequences. Talented cast.—M. Y. C.
BUFFALO BILL—Technicolor biography of scout and showman dealing with earlier years in West but not forgetting later career. Elaborately staged battle with Indians.—M. Y. C.
CASANOVA IN BURLESQUE—Professor stages swing "Taming of Shrew." For those who laugh easily.—M. Y. C.
CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—M. Y. C.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY — Deanna Durbin, making dubious venture in heavy emotionalism.—M. Y.
CLAUDIA—Dorothy McGuire in ontogirthui performance as a rattle-pate tomboy who grew up.—M. Y.
COBRA WOMAN—After many adventures, gentle princess who is rightful ruler of Technicolor South Seas kingdom is placed on throne and cruel sister is ousted.—M. Y.
COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.
COVER GIRL—Elaborate Technicolor musical, with first-rate dancing, smart songs, and handsome photography in familiar backstage story.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS—Civilian Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.
COWBOY AND THE SENORITA—Roy Rogers rides and sings way to victory over rascals who would cheat little ranch girl.—M. Y. C.
CRAZY HOUSE—Olsen and Johnson in characteristic slapstick concoction, this time with a movie studio as scene of antics.—M. Y. C.
CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.
DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MR. SKEFFINGTON—Self-centered society flirt who, when she loses beauty, is deserted by all but husband whom she long disdained.—M.
MUMMY'S GHOST — Rubber-stamp chiller that churns up all the old gooseflesh hokum.—M.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MY BEST GAL—Stage aspirant gets chance at last, in story that breaks into song and dance under slightest provocation.—M. Y. C.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.
MYSTERY MAN—Routine Cassidy series item with two defeats for cattle rustlers—M. Y. C.
NAVY WAY—Conventional but effective melodrama about how boys learn spirit of Navy.—M. Y. C.
NEGRO SOLDIER—Government film tribute to services of Negro fighting men.—M. Y. C.
NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Ritz Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT OF ADVENTURE — Program melodrama about detective who neglects wife, ending happily when he gets her out of jam.—M. Y.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE GIRLS—Fair murder mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
NO GREATER LOVE—Russian picture with dubbed English dialogue, depicting mother's revenge against Nazis. War in raw.—M.
NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves value of his invention.—M. Y. C.
NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Grim material, able acting.—M. Y.
NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.
NORWAY REPLIES—Documentary of war, strong in ocean scenes and flight training.—M. Y.
NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.

Phil Baker
In the film, "Take It or Leave It"

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.
PRINCESS O'ROURKE—Romance of titled European girl and American flier.—M. Y.
PURPLE HEART—Poignant conjectural report of tortures endured by American fliers brought down in Tokyo raid, and their "trial."—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
RACKET MAN—Dratted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
RATIONING—Mildly amusing feud between rural storekeeper and town postmistress.—M. Y. C.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS — Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome, instructive, inspiring.—M. Y. C.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
ROGER, TOUHY, GANGSTER—Factual story of racketeer, his imprisonment and his recapture after escaping. Scenes of brutality and slayings.—M.
ROOKIES IN BURMA—Clowning may be hard on those who read Far East dispatches.—M.
ROSIE THE RIVETER—Musical farce about two girls who occupy room nights that is shared by two men during day, in fashion of old farce "Cox and Box."—M. Y. C.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodelaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.
SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.
SAILOR'S HOLIDAY—Columbia studio activities made subject of passable dualler.—M. Y. C.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SCARLET CLAW—Sherlock Holmes runs down mysterious murderer terrifying Canadian village. Passable thriller, for double bills.—M.
SECRET COMMAND—Strong cast in melodramatic story of shipyard saboteur defeat.—M. Y.
SENSATIONS OF 1945—Musical about theatrical publicity methods, bringing in specialties and name players.—M. Y. C.
SEVEN DAYS ASHORE—Lightweight farce about three sailors on leave.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on lob of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SHOW BUSINESS—Good backstage musical about rise of lowly vaudeville performers.—M. Y. C.
SHINE ON HARVEST MOON—Entertaining and, for the most part, tasteful musical based on vaudeville career of Nora Bayes.—M. Y. C.
SING A JINGLE—Allan Jones' good baritone lifts musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Entertaining melodrama on return of war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF BERNADETTE—Lourdes legend in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.
SONG OF THE OPEN ROAD—Pleasant musical about teen-age groups who help to harvest crops, introducing new singing talent.—M. Y. C.
SONG OF RUSSIA—"Good Neighbor" romance strong in musical interest.—M. Y. C.
SOUTH OF DIXIE—Musical about pretended Southerner who runs into feud, but escapes to cash in on film version of adventures.—M. Y.
STARS ON PARADE—Fair musical about aspiring vaudevillians.—M. Y. C.
STEP LIVELY—Sinatra in revival of farce, "Room Service" with good cast.—M. Y.
STORY OF DR. WASSELL—Gary Cooper as dauntless physician who got wounded sailors out of Java through his resourcefulness. Technicolor, with romantic interludes as relief.—M. Y.
SWING-SHIFT MAZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT—Radio quiz show entertainingly adapted to screen by means of illustrated motion picture questions.—M. Y. C.
TAMPICO—Fair spy melodrama involving girl and two men who sail tankers.—M. Y.
TENDER COMRADE—Romance, with comedy trimmings and overtones of tragedy, about wives whose husbands have gone to war.—M. Y.
TEXAS MASQUERADE—Hopalong Cassidy poses as Boston dude to great discomforture of landgrabbers. Good workaday western.—M. Y. C.
THE WHISTLER—Man, thinking himself responsible for fatality, engages unknown person to assassinate him, then frantically seeks to escape. Engrossing but morbid melodrama.—M.
THEY LIVE IN FEAR—Trick melodrama about anti-Nazi refugee, with high school romance as key element in discrediting him.—M.
THREE MEN IN WHITE—Fair Gillespie film with assistants vying for doctor's approval.—M. Y.
THIS IS THE LIFE—Light romance of cross purposes with dancing and singing.—M. Y. C. romance.—M. Y. C.
TIMBER QUEEN—Formula melodrama about night club and gangsters who turn patriotic.—M. Y.
TROCADERO—Pleasant musical built around history of family ownership of night club.—M. Y. C.
TORNADO—Melodrama about miner and ambitious wife. Class B entertainment.—M. Y.
TUNISIAN VICTORY—Strategy of campaign in Africa set forth with clarity in well-regulated newsreel clips and animated maps.—M. Y.
TWO-MAN SUBMARINE—Implausible but fast-moving melodrama about research group in South Seas trying to prevent Japanese learning medical secret.—M. Y.
TWO GIRLS AND A SAILOR—Handsomely produced musical dependent on cast and band rather than story to hold attention.—M. Y.
UNCENSORED—British thriller about ingenious ways of issuing news in defiance of Nazis.—M. Y.
UNCERTAIN GLORY—Melodramatic duel of wits between French detective and criminal. Paul Lukas excellent as detective.—M. Y.
UNDERGROUND GUERRILLAS—British melodrama of underground activities. Along familiar lines, with battle scenes for excitement.—M. Y.
UNINVITED—Fair ghost story.—M. Y.
UP IN ARMS—Danny Kaye makes film debut with fine effect in Technicolor musical with war background.—M. Y. C.
UP IN MABEL'S ROOM—Fair bedroom farce with good cast.—M. Y.
VOICE IN THE WIND—Czech pianist, persecuted by Nazis, perishes in exile when on verge of reunion with wife. Happiness before invasion shown in romantic musical flashbacks.—M. Y
WEEK-END PASS—Shipyard worker's chivalry backfires in farcical romance.—M. Y
WESTWARD BOUND—Routine Western involving cowboys who thwart landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
WE'VE COME A LONG, LONG WAY—Unpretentious history of rise of Negroes in American national life during past 75 years.—M. Y.
WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER—Poignant drama of American woman's romantic-tragic experiences in two wars, first of which claims her husband and second their son.—M. Y.
WYOMING HURRICANE — Entertaining western composed of stock materials.—M. Y. C.
YELLOW CANARY—British thriller about English girl who appears to be in service of Nazis. Well-made topical melodrama.—M. Y.
YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS—Musical Western solving robbery for which heroine's father was wrongfully sent to prison.—M. Y. C.
YOU CAN'T RATION LOVE—Campus musical built on a co-ed's whimsical notion of rationing eligibles during wartime shortage of manpower. Not distinguished for taste.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

GOODNIGHT SWEETHEART—Program comedy about newspaperman who goes in for scandal items. Eventually they backfire.—M. Y.
LOUISIANA HAYRIDE—Trite crook story, with motion picture studio as setting.—M. Y.
MINSTREL MAN—Black-face comedian, long separated from daughter, returns to share her first-night success as star in musical.—M. Y. C.
SUMMER STORM—Melodramatic version of Chekhov's tragic story of murderer who allowed another to be sentenced for his crime.—Pre-Soviet backgrounds and customs lend interest.—M.

DAYS OF GLORY—Tragic romance of Russian man and girl, guerrillas, who sacrifice themselves to stop German advance.—M. Y.
DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on oil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.
DEERSLAYER—Melodrama based on Cooper yarn about early days of Indian warfare.—M. Y. C.
DESERT SONG—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.
DESTINATION TOKYO—Good melodrama about sub that spied out prospects for Tokyo raid.—M. Y.
ESCAPE TO DANGER—Fair spy melodrama, made in England.—M. Y.
EVE OF ST. MARK—Strong version of stage play about Philippine defenders who decide that democracy is worth risking everything for.—M. Y.
FALCON OUT WEST—Formula murder mystery for double bills.—M. Y.
FIGHTING SEABEES—Melodrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.
FOLLOW THE BOYS—Collection of good vaudeville acts in story about camp shows.—M. Y. C.
FORTY-EIGHT HOURS — Good British melodrama about supposititious community's resourcefulness in face of Nazi invasion attempt.—M. Y.
FORTY THIEVES—Hopalong Cassidy runs crooks out of Panhandle.—M. Y. C.
FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP—Adventures overseas of Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, and Mitzi Mayfair, as entertainers.—M. Y. C.
GAMBLER'S CHOICE—Melodrama about policeman and racketeer, rivals in romance, with crook self-sacrificing at end.—M.
GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.
GASLIGHT—Combines, with debatable taste, roles of romantic hero and villain in shocker.—M.
GHOST SHIP—Senseless shocker about captain who thinks he has right, at sea, to kill anybody.—M.
GIRL IN THE CASE—So-so comedy melodrama about sleuth who rounds up spy ring.—M. Y.
GOING MY WAY—Bing Crosby as Roman Catholic priest who gets old city parish out of financial difficulties. Pleasant picture of its sort, strong in musical interest.—M. Y.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GHOST CATCHERS—Fairly entertaining musical with extravagant comedy.—M. Y.
GOYESCAS—Spanish romantic melodrama, well-acted and sung, presenting Imperio Argentina in dual role, with musical interludes—M. Y.
HAIRY APE—Softened melodramatic version of O'Neill's tragedy of stoker who could not understand why lowly origin and coarse labors should set him apart.—M.
HAT CHECK HONEY—Light-weight program musical.—M. Y. C.
HER PRIMITIVE MAN—Passable farce about girl anthropologist who sets out to embarrass nature-faking author.—M. Y. C.
HEY, ROOKIE—Program musical with army camp background.—M. Y. C.
HI, GOOD LOOKIN'—Double-bill-supporting musical about Hollywood radio business.—M. Y. C.
HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.
HOME IN INDIANA—Pleasant rural melodrama comedy, in color, of trotting-horse set.—M. Y.
HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people raid so Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.
HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN—Spy melodrama with as traitor, for a change, the heroine.—M. Y.
IN OUR TIME—Topical melodrama romance about Polish nobleman and English girl.—M. Y.
INVISIBLE MAN'S REVENGE—Preposterous shocker that has comic moments but becomes dubious when story goes gruesome.—M.
IT HAPPENED TOMORROW—Ingenious comedy-drama based on supposition that reporter has access to tomorrow's newspaper.—M. Y.
JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.
JAMBOREE—Rural entertainers make good on radio in program musical.—M. Y. C.
JAM SESSION—Light musical in Hollywood setting, with six dance orchestras.—M. Y. C.
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY—Opera-bouffe version of Stuyvesant's stewardship of the New Amsterdam. Good singing.—M. Y. C.
LADIES COURAGEOUS—Melodrama that accents personal problems of women pilots without quite obscuring heroism of their contribution.—M. Y.
LADIES OF WASHINGTON — Unpleasant minor melodrama with incongruous saboteur trimmings, about jilted woman's attempted revenge.—M.
LADY AND THE MONSTER—Tidbit for chiller-diller trade, with mentally-askew natural scientist seeking to keep deceased person's brain functioning.—M.
LADY IN THE DARK—Fashion editor unburdens herself to psychiatrist, with dreams in Technicolor, and decides whom to marry.—M. Y.
LADY, LET'S DANCE—Skating star, as refugee Cinderella in pleasant romantic comedy.—M. Y. C.
LARAMIE TRAIL—Western with pair accused of crime, shooting it out with culprits.—M. Y. C.
LAST HORSEMAN—Formula Western with cowboys putting brand on banker who sought to rob plainsman.—M. Y. C.
LIFEBOAT—Eight persons afloat with captain of submarine that sank their ship. Sardonic melodrama deftly directed.—M. Y.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.
LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training designed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.
LUMBERJACK—Scenic interest adds appeal to this film, showing Hopalong Cassidy outsmarting landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
MADAME CURIE—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.
MAKE YOUR OWN BED—Fair farce about servant problem, saboteurs, and blundering detective.—M. Y.
MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM FRISCO—Melodrama of engineer who works out faster way of building ships.—M. Y.
MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude. —M. Y. C.
MARINE RAIDERS—Stirring report of heroic work of Marines in South Pacific, with passable story of American-Australian romance.—M. Y.
MASK OF DIMITRIOS—Tense but somewhat unpalatable melodrama about hunt for criminal.—M.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y
MEET THE PEOPLE—Fair musical about shipyard workers and young singing actress. Bert Lahr helps with fun.—M. Y.
MEMPHIS BELLE—Factual report of bomber raid on Germany. Stirring untheatrical heroism.—M. Y.
MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile live session.—M. Y.
MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.
MOON OVER LAS VEGAS—Marital misunderstandings in musical of dubious taste.—M. Y.
OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y
ONCE UPON A TIME—Fantasy supporting proposition that children, like adults, have rights. Humorous, romantic, gently satirical.—M. Y. C.
OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PARIS AFTER DARK—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.
PASSPORT TO DESTINY—Farcical cockney girl decides to do something about Hitler.—M. Y.
PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE—Convict's escape and join Free French in well-acted melodrama.—M. Y.
PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.
PHANTOM LADY—Murder mystery with guilty man building suspicions against friend.—M.
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.
PIN UP GIRL—Technicolor extravaganza with songs and night club scenes for Betty Grable's following, with Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown as funmakers.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
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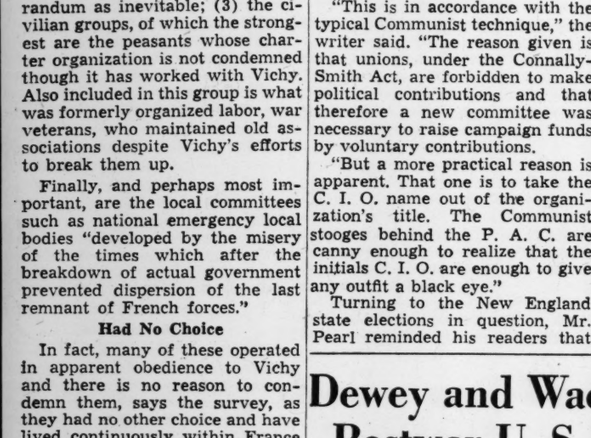

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The Christian Science Monitor favorably reviewed "Once Upon a Time" when this picture opened at Radio City Music Hall in New York City. We believe you will thoroughly enjoy it.

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The Home Forum

Maintaining Morale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR PRAYER to be successful, a steadfast attitude of reliance on God is necessary. This must be maintained in the face of discouragement and distress. Neither mortal laws nor temporary setbacks must dishearten the worker.

In like manner, in the conduct of a successful military campaign, there is no factor more important than the maintenance of the high morale of the fighting forces. This has been variously phrased as *esprit de corps*, the will to win, and the like.

It is an element that is wholly mental and differs widely from the many material factors that must be taken account of in warfare. With it an army can perform notable feats; without it a battle is practically lost at the outset.

Recognizing morale as a factor of prime importance, the leaders of the forces now opposing the armies of freedom are employing large groups of men to wage psychological warfare in an attempt to lower the morale of our men. Their object is to discourage and dishearten, and to this end they use all means available. These may be physical, such as the placing of terrifying sirens on their dive bombers or scattering of propaganda leaflets; or they may use more subtle means, such as mental malpractice.

* * *

During World War I, the writer, after some weeks in the battle of the Argonne Forest, felt a sense of distress and discouragement attacking him. This was not due to any failure of the army to progress, as great success was being attained. It came from looking ahead at what seemed to be months of living a life of peril and hardship. A background of study of Christian Science soon enabled the writer to discern that he was meeting direct efforts at mental manipulation being used by the enemy. As he worked to rise above this attack, the thought that "truth marches forward" flooded his consciousness and stayed by him during the remainder of his army experience. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 10:28), "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell."

Among the many instances of mental attacks being overcome by Bible characters, the experience of Elisha and his servant at Dothan is enlightening. The enemy had surrounded the city in which Elisha was living. His servant came to him fearful and distressed, not knowing what to do. Standing seemingly alone, Elisha said to his servant (II Kings 6:16), "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." Then Elisha prayed that his servant might see the power of God displayed. His prayer was answered, for the young man's spiritual vision was awakened and he saw "the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Thus not only was Elisha saved, but he led the enemy captives to his king.

* * *

The many students of Christian Science in the army of freedom are well prepared to meet this threat to their morale. They recognize the insidious suggestions of evil as false and powerless. Their realization of the all-power and ever-presence of divine Mind gives them a spiritual enlightenment and conviction of success that render this attack futile. They have met these same mental suggestions when assailed in the past with world beliefs of sickness or poverty, and therefore understand their utter causelessness. Thus the will to win is maintained and the assurance that ultimate victory must be the outcome is gained. They know that courage and assurance of good overcome the mortal belief in discouragement; that but one Mind governs the destiny of their cause.

Nor is the soldier on the field of battle the only one who can aid in defeating the sinister forces of discouragement being projected by the enemy. Those at home, alert to the need, can engage in effective prayer to uphold the arms of those at the battle front. The good results of absent prayer are so well known that engaging in it should be the daily work of all who have even a slight knowledge of Christian Science. The prayer that affirms the ever-presence of Truth and Love surrounding, directing, and protecting our forces will be of untold comfort and aid to our fighting men. Its effect can help to win battles and to shorten the war. It will dissipate the forces of evil that would lower the morale of our men. Knowing this, can those who value freedom and sincerely wish to aid its cause hesitate or shirk this most important duty?

Mary Baker Eddy recognized the necessity for this prayerful work. We read in her book, "Christian Science versus Pantheism" (p. 14), "Pray for the prosperity of our country, and for her victory under arms; that justice, mercy, and peace continue to characterize her government, and that they shall rule all nations." She adds: "In your peaceful homes remember our brave soldiers, whether in camp or in battle. Oh, may their love of country, and their faithful service thereof, be unto them life-preservers! May the divine Love succor and protect them, as at Manila, where brave men, led by the dauntless Dewey, and shielded by the power that saved them, sailed victoriously through the jaws of death and blotted out the Spanish squadron."

Such inspired words, written by Mrs. Eddy during the war between the United States and Spain for the liberty of Cuba, are of great present import. Obedience to this injunction requires one to fit this daily work into one's program of activity. It should be given a place of importance, or the work of the enemy will soon cause it to be forgotten or slighted. It cannot be perfunctory. It merits careful and sincere work. Then the blessing to our fighting men, our country, and the world will follow.

By Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COUNTRY ROAD": *A Wood-Engraving by Thomas Nason*

THOMAS NASON has been recognized now, for some years, as one of the first among American wood-engravers. A New Englander, he has portrayed rustic scenes with a sensitive and poetic hand. He is highly skilled in technical treatment, achieving remarkable gradations in tone and most delicate lineal variations.

This is the latest wood-engraving by Mr. Nason, executed in 1944. Examination of the print shows how painstakingly he has worked the surface in his desire to gain a maximum effect.

Sanibel Is Like That

THE WATERMELONS in John Bailey's patch have been ripening since the middle of May. His patch lies along the main road of Sanibel Island toward the lighthouse, right where a side road forks toward San Carlos Bay, the general store, and the mail-boat dock. And, incidentally, our tropical island is off the southwest coast of Florida.

Granny had told me about these melons—how good they were. But, thinking of watermelons in terms of a slice of shipped melon served in a city restaurant, I was not much impressed. Then one day I saw them: dark green mounds, lying comfortably among lighter green vines. There were many of them. John's father owns the store and his melons were for sale there. There was a row of them in front of the vegetable baskets; so I selected the smallest one, not bothering to thump it. If it was as good as Granny had said, then next time I would get a larger one.

* * *

This is the approved method of preparing watermelon on Sanibel: first cut it in half. A carving knife is inserted somewhere along the center, so that it splits open with a ripping sound, like no other sound in the world. There lies an expanse of pink, delicious, juicy heart of watermelon! The seeds are white. Then all the rind and inside white is cut off, the two luscious chunks wrapped in waxed paper and carefully placed in the bottom of the refrigerator to chill. The most difficult part, then, is to wait until this is accomplished. There is something about our sandy soil, blazing hot spring sun and sudden tropical downpours which bewitches the flavor.

* * *

Last Saturday morning, while I was at the store, the clerk backed the truck up to the front steps with some watermelons to be unloaded. Just then the mail boat, which also carries supplies and freight from Fort Myers, tied up at the dock. The clerk had to attend to shipments, so he left the truck to rush out to the boat. As soon as he had gone, two customers, islanders, who were waiting around in our leisurely way, took a hand with the melons. One man got inside the store to receive, while the other stood in the back of the truck to send. The large melons were handed carefully, but the small ones were tossed like footballs in a forward pass. All went well up to the last melon, a large one. It left the truck all right, but dropped to the floor with a thud and there obligingly split wide open. It might have been an accident. Dripping quantities of juice, it was rushed outside.

It had to be eaten at once on the premises, and a party quickly gathered. One of the Coast Guard from the lighthouse arrived in a jeep at the right moment—two passengers from the boat had dashed into the store for the few minutes the boat was unloading, and they were invited. They accepted. Then the Captain had to hunt up his passengers to find out why they were delayed. He found out. When I drove away with a large melon safely stowed in the carrier, the jolly feast was imaged for a flash in the car mirror. The owner of the store stood on the top step, beaming his delight. Sanibel is like that!

E. S.

Defining the Well-Read Man

WHAT IS A well-read man? Is he like the "well-dressed" man of the advertisements, who wears exactly what the majority of expensive dressers are putting on at the moment? Bacon had no such meanings in his famous essay. Good reading cannot be merely imitative, though it may be inspired. Second-hand tastes are not tastes at all, but appetites. No one will quarrel with these platitudes.

But another platitude does arouse controversy. Beware of the man of one book, says the old aphorism. Whenever a new book is published, read an old one, is a variant of the same statement. Stick to the pure gold of literature and let the tinsel go, is just a third wording of the same idea, which stated in plain English says that the well-read man is he who reads nothing but what time has proved to be the best. . . .

These slogans are popular with scholars, teachers, and librarians, and naturally, for they are really the armament of defense complexes. Readers are like sheep running in herds toward the last grass to turn green, no matter how rank or how thin it is. . . .

What then is a well-read man? Certainly not a reader who reads only modern books. He has no background and no standards of comparison. He gets the milk of good books, but not the cream, and he is the ready dupe of every shallow imitator. No one disputes this.

But the opposite is equally true. The man who reads no new books is not and cannot be well read. He may spend his nights with Addison and his days with the *Divine Comedy*. He may read the *Faerie Queene* three times or work upon the Greek tragedians until the barriers of language fall. He may be soundly based in all the great classics, but if he reads no modern books he is not well read. . . .

We will challenge, therefore, the title of well read in any one, no matter how erudite, how steeped in the best of earlier literatures, who has no discrimination in, because no vital contacts with, modern literature. Among English readers we will distrust the critic of Shakespeare who has not read Shaw, as much as the critic of Shaw who has not read Shakespeare.—From "American Estimates," by HENRY SEIDEL CANBY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Dawn

A bird
sings suddenly
along the pasture wall
and all the gray of morning turns
to gold.

E. O'G.

Patient Summer

There is an island none has yet discovered,
its charm no poet sings, no guide-book tells;
never have tall ships watered at its wells,
nor ocean-planes above its harbors hovered.
Perhaps the dodo stalks along its beaches,
grave with the majesty of early time;
but here are cliffs no castaway could climb
and mountain-walls no seaward river breaches.

There is an attic none has ever entered,
since first the builders sealed it in the roof;
never has scholar studied here aloof
with quiet mind on quiet thoughts centered.
At shuttered windows comes the night-wind knocking
and searchlight moonbeams move across the floor,
but never footsteps in the corridor
nor sound of bolts withdrawn nor key unlocking.

There is a hidden clearing in the forest,
where never stroke of woodman yet was heard,
where never feathered thing and never furred,
where never traveler came and never tourist.
A hermit summer walks with lonely gesture
through the long pageantry of flower and fruit,
and waits for him who here shall first set foot
and build his home and bring his beasts to pasture.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON.

Where Wonderful Things Are Common

I WAS STAYING at a little village some years ago, and went to walk in Leigh Park. So vivid was the resemblance of the scenery to that of *As You Like It*, that I looked to come across the Duke and his lords dining in a glade, to find a copy of verses on a tree, to meet Rosalind, more than common tall, glancing from grove to grove. Great oaks were in the park, secular gentlemen, knotted and gnarled with many sorrows, and some had their "boughs mossed with age, and high tops bald with dry antiquity." A quiet-moving stream ran through the opener wood, pleased with its own chatter; with low sandy banks which broke down towards the shallows; and on one of these, under a broad oak, the animals were wont to cross the stream. "This," I said, "is the very place where Jacques watched the stricken deer weep in the stream, and the careless herd go by." And while I stood there, hidden by the oak, it was my good fortune to see a stag leave the herd, and come to drink at the water. Such happy moments belong to life, and are beloved for ever.

It is likely that Shakespeare had seen this very place. But whether he drew direct from nature or not, his forest is beautiful. We have walked in it a hundred times. We know intimately the oaks whose antique roots peep out, seen through the water, under the brook which brawls along the wood; the shadowy glades where the Duke dined . . .; the greenwood, where Robin Hood in old days blew his horn, where the merry-throated birds were singing; where the careless herd of deer swept by; and in whose hollows grew thick the brambles, hawthorne, and green holly. We have seen the outskirts of the wood, where it passes into meadows and low hills covered with sheep. And there, near the edge, we met another stream that broke out from the forest, amid a rank of osiers. And in a neighbour bottom stood the cottage Rosalind rented from the churlish farmer. Outside the forest skirts she dwelt, like fringe upon a petticoat, a pleasant place that listened to the murmuring stream; and near at hand a sheep-cote fenced about, as by a special gift of Providence to her, with olive-trees. She and Celia, even Touchstone, loved the forest, and Rosalind loved it more when she heard Orlando had set up his dwelling in one of the caves. And Orlando thought it a pleasant place when he met the girls. . . . When Orlando first sees it, it is to him a "desert inaccessible, shaded by melancholy boughs"; and in winter those who dwelt in it tell of the "icy fang, and churlish chiding of the wintry wind," and of the "foggy south puffing with wind and rain."

But now it is summer, now when Orlando and Rosalind flash into it, like two swallows, and the wood is altogether fair, a lovely place for beautiful people to dwell in, and "fleet the time carelessly as in the golden world." And now and then, Shakespeare, enchanted with his own creation, carries the forest away from this earth where winter breaks up the joyous plenitudes of summer, and places it in the far land of the imagination, where it is always summer, and wonderful things are common. —From "On Ten Plays of Shakespeare," by STOPFORD A. BROOKE. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Moment

Coming without reason into the mind—
The ridge road on a day heavy with summer,
A land patchworked with fields and gardens,
Ribboned by a brook grown thin and narrow;
The orchard's ripened fruit fanged by the wasp
And the wagon dripping hay on its way to the barn.
We wished on the hay; the heat of noon danced over us.
All that was long ago; the wish is forgotten;
I cannot say to you now: "Do you remember?"
Only I wonder why, suddenly with no warning,
Things that happen in a moment and last forever
Should come without reason into the mind.

KATHERINE VAN DER VEER

The Mighty River Boats Depart

IT WAS ALWAYS the custom for the boats to leave New Orleans between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. From three o'clock onward they would be burning rosin and pitch-pine (the sign of preparation), and so one had the picturesque spectacle of a rank, some two or three miles long, of tall, ascending columns of coal-black smoke; a colonnade which supported a sable roof of the same smoke blended together and spreading abroad over the city. Every outward-bound boat had its flag flying at the jack-staff, and sometimes a duplicate on the verge-staff astern. . . . Countless processions of freight barrels and boxes were spinning athwart the levee and flying aboard the stage-planks; belated passengers were dodging and skipping among these frantic things. . . . The "last bells" would begin to clang, all down the line, and then the powwow seemed to double; in a moment or two the final warning came—a simultaneous din of Chinese gongs, with the cry, "All dat ain't goin', please to git asho'!" . . .

Now a number of the boats slide backward into the stream. . . . Steamer after steamer straightens herself up, gathers all her strength, and presently comes swinging by, under a tremendous head of steam, with flag flying, black smoke rolling, and her entire crew of firemen and deck-hands (usually swarthy Negroes) massed together on the forecastle, the best "voice" in the lot towering from the midst. . . . Steamer after steamer falls into line, and the stately procession goes winging its flight up the river.—From "Life on the Mississippi," by MARK TWAIN. (New York: Harper.)

One of the Most Widely Traveled Americans of His Day

EMERSON HAD BEGUN his career as lecturer upon his return from his first visit to Europe. He had spoken in Boston, and then, later, in other New England towns and cities. By 1842 he had been as far abroad as New York City. In the summer of 1850, in a long journey westward to the Mississippi, he spoke in Ohio, and, a few years later, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Though he disliked traveling, he was, nevertheless, in his own country, probably one of the most widely-traveled Americans of his day.

When, in the 1850's, he first ventured into what was then little more than wilderness, he was, of course, not unknown. He had been lecturing in the East for seventeen years, he had received wide publicity for his lecture tour in England, and he had published several books, among them a volume of poems. His reputation, in short, was already established: he was by the best-informed people regarded as the foremost, if not as the sole, American scholar. . . .

But when the lecturer himself appeared, to be seen for the first time, his Western audiences were not always sure that the man before them was the one of whom they had heard. Emerson was a tall man, full six feet high, but slender and bony, and in his plain suit of ill-fitting black looked, to some of his audiences, not unlike a New England country schoolmaster or a sensible farmer, rather than a philosopher and poet. His face was thin and strongly modeled, his nose large, his eyebrows arched and meeting. When he was introduced, he approached the lecturer's stand with an appearance of embarrassment, half apologetically, and, while he spoke, scarcely ever looked his hearers in the face.

Those whose standard of public speaking was that of the popular elocutionist of the day regarded him as no orator. To such, he seemed to read his manuscript without excitement, scarcely even with emphasis. His few gestures, if not positively awkward, had all the qualities of Yankee stiffness. But more discriminating judges saw his greatness gracefully disguised under his sincere modesty. To them his baritone voice was marked by an exquisite modulation of tone and emphasis. He read with a calm, classical power and dignity, and every intelligent listener was drawn by his words. When he occasionally looked out over his audience, his blue eyes, they observed, could be terribly keen and piercing.

The task of lecturing in the West, and all that it meant in those days of primitive travel, Emerson himself accepted as one of the obligations and opportunities of his life. He had once spoken caustically of the notion that the scholar should be a recluse, a valetudinarian—as unfit for any handiwork or public labor as a penknife for an axe. Action, he had maintained, is for the scholar subordinate, but essential, and without it he is not yet a man.—From "Sheltering Tree; a Story of the Friendship of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Amos Bronson Alcott," by HUBERT H. HOELTJE. (Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press.)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

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These periodicals may be purchased in any Christian Science Reading Room or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

French Underground Shifts Attacks to Vital German Fuel Supplies

Patriots Act To Slow Nazi War Machine

Storage tanks and coal dumps are blown up—Heavy toll taken of vital war matériel.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The French Underground has now shifted its main target from war plants and transport lines, to attacking the German fuel supplies, the Associated Press reported from the Spanish-French border today.

By destroying gasoline, oil, and coal already stored or enroute to dumps, and by sabotaging mines and production plants, the French patriots effectively slow down the German war machine.

With the last fortnight, according to dispatches from Vichy, at least 20 storage tanks for liquid fuel have gone up in flames in the Rhone Valley and Southern France. German sentries posted around all such storage centers have been unable to stop the saboteurs. Even coal dumps along railroad lines have been fired frequently—an operation that one member of the Maquisards, who sought refuge in Spain, described as "not easy."

Use Various Tactics

Tactics employed to destroy coal mines very with conditions. Sometimes the pumping machinery is wrecked, allowing the mines to be flooded; sometimes the patriots burn the stores of wooden beams used for shoring the mineshafts; occasionally the elevators are demolished.

At the Noeux mines near Bethune, which were guarded by a detachment of German troops, patriots attacked in force last week, routed the Nazis, blasted three shafts with dynamite, wrecked the company's offices and adjacent railway lines and withdrew only as German reinforcements arrived. At least two months will be required to put the mines back into operation, according to expert estimate.

The French resistance movement is demonstrating the extent to which it is now integrated into the larger Allied strategic plans.

There are special teams for convoy work, for sabotage acts, for executions, and for liaison duty..

The work of the French Underground, or French Forces of Resistance, FFI for short, is considered so valuable by the Allied High Command that its progress is marked day by day on three maps of France at headquarters. Of these maps one shows the damage done to the French railways, the second tells the story of the roads and bridges, and the third map discloses patriot-caused breakdowns in the communications system.

A BBC reporter, radiocasting from Normandy headquarters, described the maps as being covered with colored pins, each of which meant that a group of Frenchmen had struck a blow against the German army.

Although the Maquisards have not yet established military control over other than rural areas in the mountain departments, the Germans are obviously unable to finish off the mobile units of the FFI.

Take Heavy Losses

They are, moreover, suffering heavy losses in men and matériel on their "punitive" expeditions. Reliable French sources reported that close to 3,000 Germans were killed in four of France's central and southern departments since last June 6. Clashes in other districts, though smaller in scope, help to swell German monthly losses in the "secondary battle of France" to at least half a division, with the increasing numbers of Forces of the Interior.

Authoritative French sources maintain that the contribution of the FFI would be greater if the Allies had provided more arms.

At a meeting in Algiers, called by representatives of the FFI on July 17, all speakers asked for "arms, more arms, and still more arms." According to an article published in a recent issue of the Swiss newspaper "La Suisse," the supply of arms is not in proportion with the increasing numbers of fighters in the ranks of the French Forces of the Interior.

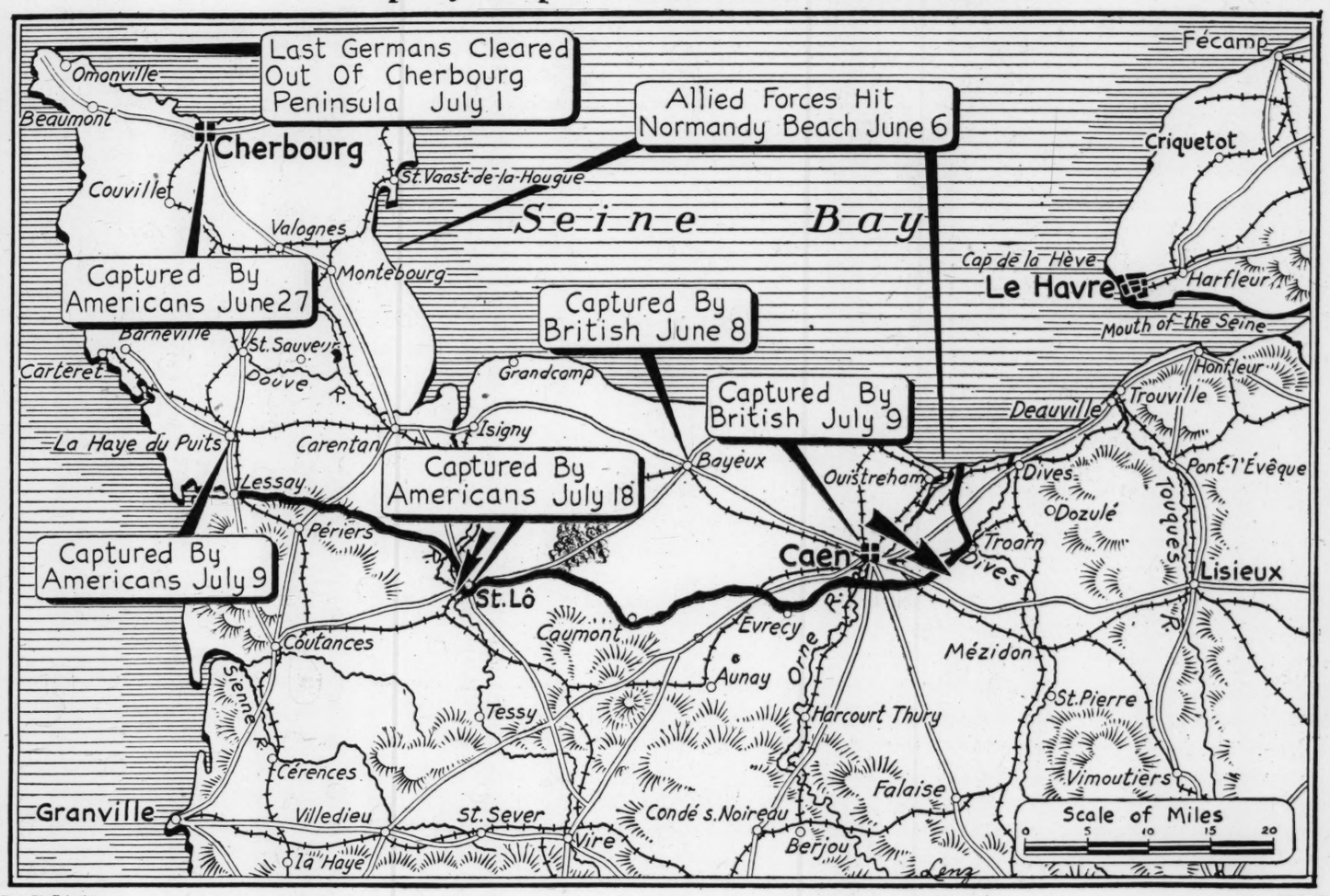
Army Seeks 50,000 Arms-Plant Workers

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The War Department has asked the War Manpower Commission to supply approximately 50,000 workers to step up operations of explosive-making and shell-loading plants, curtailed a year ago in the first major cutback in war production.

The Army has advised the WMC, a WMC official said last night, that the workers are needed as soon as possible. The full quota is not expected to be recruited until autumn, however.

Expansion of the TNT, smokeless-powder, and shell-loading plants reflects the greater use of artillery by the Allies, the heavy terial raids requiring vast amounts of explosives, and the contemplated expansion of the heavy artillery program which will call for more shells. Women as well as men can be used in the plants.

Step by Step in Liberation of France



By a Staff Artist

Battle of Normandy Reaches Climax in New British Offensive

Steps in the conquest of historic French Province which once conquered Britain expected to be the battle for all France. Black arrow shows point where British and are indicated by boxes. The next move for General Montgomery's invasion army is Canadians staged their big offensive that broke through the German lines July 18.

Navy Speeds Mail to Men On Firing Line

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The War Department said that delays in the delivery of mail from the Normandy beachhead are due to the inevitable difficulties in combat zones, and that the Army Postal Service is striving to move the mail as fast as possible.

Letters actually are moving on a basis comparable with other overseas areas, the Department said, but time for writing is limited in the combat area, and transportation is difficult.

WITH THE U. S. FLEET, July 6. Delayed. (AP)—Speedy mail delivery to Uncle Sam's great Pacific Fleet depends largely on Chance.

Chance—his first name is Earle, he's a lieutenant commander and he hails from Los Angeles—is head postman in this vast theater of war where mail distribution once was so slow it was the prime complaint of fighting men.

Today all that has been changed. The mail is coming through and often letters reach men in forward battle areas five or six days after mailing from as far away as New York.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, realized the importance of letters to morale and insisted on rapid delivery. But fast mail service in the Pacific was easier to talk about than to accomplish. It was a matter of starting from scratch.

Mail Was Far Behind

In the first days of the war, word from home sometimes was weeks, even months, catching up with the armed services.

The mail problem was Vice-Admiral William C. Calhoun's. As commander of the Service Force in the Pacific, he decided it was a job for men experienced in handling and dispatching mail. He called in Commander Chance, who had been in the Postal Department since 1919.

Commander Chance gathered about him assistants also experienced in the postal field.

Only ammunition, food, and fuel for the war hold transportation priority over letters. Sixty per cent of the mail is flown to front-line zones.

An example of the mail volume may be seen in the fact that in one month, more than 200,000 pounds of correspondence was flown into Central Pacific advanced areas.

Letters at Heels of Fleet

The postal system moves always at the heels of the fleet and often before a battle is many days old it is ready to begin distributing mail to the fighting men.

At Kwajalein, mail was delivered three days after D-Day to ships supporting the attack and four days later to troops on the island who still were under enemy fire.

A single naval dispatch may change the course of warships, and mail already on the way to them at their previous destination must be rerouted to their new port of call.

East Prussia Quakes Before Red Army Advance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Security measures taken by the German authorities in East Prussia directly affect about one fifth of the 2,256,000 population of that province.

Along East Prussia's eastern and southern border a belt, varying in depth between 20 and 26 miles, has been declared a "Sperrzone" (forbidden zone) and is being cleared from all civilians, according to privately monitored radio reports.

The inner line of the "Sperrzone" runs roughly from Tilsit to Gumbinnen, Lyck, Ortelsburg, and Allenstein, and from there straight south to the East Prussian-Polish border. The area of the forbidden zone comprises some 4,000 square miles, equalling approximately two-sevenths of East Prussia's total size.

Fair Sized Towns

Of the five towns in the border belt, Tilsit has a population of 51,000, Allenstein has 38,000, while the remaining three have an average of 15,000 each. Neither as to the number of inhabitants nor as to economic importance does any of them come near to the East Prussian capital, the Baltic port city of Königsberg, with a population of 315,000.

However, the country surrounding the towns is densely populated with some 160 people per square mile.

Thus, in addition to the 135,000 town residents, some 300,000 farmers and farm-hands have been forced to leave their homes.

Underground sources, describing the evacuation procedures, are unanimous in stressing the striking similarity between today's events and the August weeks of 1914 when one of the greatest battles of the last war was fought in East Prussia.

The railway stations of Gumbinnen, Lyck, and Allenstein are said to be crowded with thousands of refugees waiting to be transported to the interior of the Reich. Columns of all kinds of vehicles, from perambulators to ox-carts, are slowly moving westward over the dusty provincial roads. Over the same roads herds of cattle and sheep, as far as they have not been requisitioned by the military authorities, are also driven to safer areas.

Under Strict Orders

In contrast to the inhabitants in the forbidden zone, people living in the central and western parts of East Prussia are under strict orders not to leave their homes. Early reports indicate a widespread unwillingness to comply with this regulation. Clandestine sources disclosed that people throughout the province were trying to utilize their "C-vitamins" (C for "connection") in order to be granted a personal exemption from the stand-still rule.

Ranking Party members were the first to disobey the regulation. Gauleiter and Commissioner for National Defense Erich Koch shipped a trainload of furniture from his East Prussian castle of Friedrichsburg to his country estate near Elberfeld in the Ruhr district. He himself has not been seen in public in the past 10 days.

The Mayor of Memel sent his family to the Island of Rügen, while other Party functionaries sent their folks and their valuables to places in Bavaria and Austria.

Over the Moscow radio, spokesmen of the "Free Germany Committee" radiocast appeals to the East Prussians, urging them to stay home and show that they have nothing in common with the "Nazi bandits."

"You have nothing to fear. The aim of the Red Army is the annihilation of Hitler, not the annihilation of the German people," one spokesman is quoted as saying by the CBS short wave listening post which recorded the broadcast. What influence, if any, these radiocasts from Moscow have is difficult to gauge.

The extent to which East Prussia can be defended against the advancing Russians is doubtful. Except for the chain of the Masurian Lakes in the south-eastern corner, the province is bare of natural obstacles. And not even the Masurian Lakes might be of much avail, since a Russian pincers movement from Tauroggen and Kaunas in the north and Grodno-Bialystok in the south would easily outflank them.

Moreover, military authorities in East Prussia expect the Russian invasion to be spear-headed by parachutists. A number of precautionary measures have been taken to guard against the danger of "vertical envelopment."

Milestones and road signs on the country's highways and byways have been removed. All bridges and railway crossings have been placed under military guard.

The owners of the bicycles and motorcycles have been ordered to make them unusable by removing vital parts of their mechanism. Owners of rowboats have been told to hand over to the authorities their oars and rudders, and the engines of private motor boats have been dismantled.

An indication of German doubts in their ability to hold East Prussia can be seen in the fact that the three floating docks in use at the Königsberg ship yards were towed to Gdynia by the end of last week.

Germans Draft Poles To Build Fortifications

Recorded by CBS

London, July 19

According to reports received in London last night, the Germans have mobilized 100,000 Poles in order hastily to build fortifications at Warsaw, the Brazzaville Radio said. The dispatch was carried on its short-wave radiocast.

Estonians 'Called'

NEW YORK, July 19 (CBS)—Col. Gen. George Lindemann, German Commander in Chief of the Baltic sector and Chief of the Estonian Police, today appealed to the Estonian people to join the SS Volunteer Legion and to participate in Estonia's defensive battle against Bolshevism, the German home radio told its listeners today.

Signs of Panic

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 19—A traveler who arrived in Switzerland from Danzig today was quoted by the British Radio in a dispatch from Zürich as saying that Danzig is overcrowded with panic-stricken refugees from East Prussia.

"A great number of them are in a pitiful state," the radiocast said. "They traveled in small cargo ships which started out from Koenigsberg and Tilsit. Convoys are making the trip from Koenigsberg to Danzig by day and night."

Poland: A House Divided

The World, Briefly ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

Photo by Edmund Stevens

Polish Army Units With the Russians

The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

"Warsaw Bombed; Poland Invaded!" So read headlines of Sept. 1, 1939.

Poland again is a battleground. But today's battles herald victory, not defeat. Liberation is around the corner. Liberation from the Germans, but not from dissension within.

For Poland is a nation divided. It has a Government in exile in London and a rival organization in Moscow, the Union of Polish Patriots.

It has two armies—one fighting under the sponsorship of the Soviets, the other representing the Government in exile. It has two voices—Radio Swit, operated by the Polish military Underground, approved by the London regime; Radio Kosciuszko, sponsored by the Partisans, a pro-Russian Underground group.

It has a National Council in Poland, promoted by the Polish Patriots in Moscow. It is a rival to the administrative groups supported by the London Poles.

* * *

The Union of Polish Patriots was organized in Moscow in May, 1943. Its leader is Wanda Wasilewska, wife of Alexander Korneichuk, former Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

The Polish Underground is divided into numerous camps. The labor, peasant, and national movements and the Christian Party back the London regime. The Communists look to the Soviet Union. The National Revoluntionary Camp is fascist in tendency; the Sanacja drawn from the prewar regime.

Polish attitude toward Russia is a major issue between the two main groups. Many Poles resented Russian encroachment on Polish soil in September, 1939, almost as keenly as they did that of Germany. They want to readjust the Polish-Russian border on the basis of its prewar position; the Russians want to negotiate on the basis of the Curzon line which approximates the Russo-German division of 1939.

* * *

Other Poles lean toward Moscow, putting their faith in the Soviet version of "a free and independent Poland."

Break of the Soviet Government with the Polish Government in London came nine months before the Russians crossed the Polish border. It was based upon Polish attitude toward the mass killing of Polish officers at Katyn, a crime of which the Germans accused the Soviets.

There is hope for eventual betterment of relations in the fact that the Russian Government has not yet officially recognized any of the Polish groups in Moscow. And there is no reason to believe that internal differences may not be adjusted in time. A nation that has suffered so tragically surely has earned its right to peace.

Correction: Through a typographical omission in this column last week, it was made to appear that the Bonins and Marcus Island had belonged to the Germans. Japan has controlled them since 1861 and 1899, respectively.

Vatican Accord Likely With Italian Communists

Papal Secretary of State recently held conference with Party leader following latter's persistent overtures—Basis for harmonious action between two groups held possible.

By Edgar Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A number of recent developments on the Italian political scene have underlined the possibility of a rapprochement between the Vatican and the Italian Communist Party.

On July 12 the new Municipal Council of Rome, which includes two Communists, was received by Pope Pius in an unprecedented private audience. The excitement which this event caused in the Italian Capital scarcely had subsided when it was announced that the Acting Papal Secretary of State, Msgr. Giovanni Montini, had conferred with the Communist Party leader, Minister of State Palmiro Togliatti, at the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Christian Democratic Party. Personal contact thus had been established for the first time between the Communists and the Vatican.

Two aspects of this meeting should receive careful attention. So far as Signor Togliatti's political position is concerned, the meeting constituted a personal success.

Overtures to Vatican

During the past two months the Communist leader had made a number of overtures to the Holy See. His campaign was launched on May 21 in the Communist Party organ Unita with the question whether it was "in the interest of those who have a religious faith, and particularly of those who are its exponents, to occupy as champions of anti-Communism the place left empty by the Blackshirt propagandists and officials?" Significantly enough, he concluded with these words: "We are perhaps the only Party which never has indulged in anti-clericalism."

The last remark was designed especially to appeal to those Roman Catholic leaders who fear a new anti-clerical outbreak in Italy which, in their opinion, might be the most bitter in Italian history.

After the formation of the Bonomi Government, Signor Togliatti's wooing of the Roman Catholics became particularly intense. Following his arrival in Rome, the Communist Minister made a political speech which was even more pro-Catholic than his previous utterance. A few days later, in an interview with an American correspondent, Signor Togliatti again stressed religious tolerance.

From the Communist point of view, this program is not so new as some observers are inclined to believe. Despite the traditional antipathy between the Vatican and the Communists, signalized in the outspoken encyclical "Divini Redemptoris" of Pope Pius XI, there have been areas of co-operation.

Political Unity Sought

During the days of the Popular Front in France and Spain, the Communists were working hard to establish political unity with Roman Catholic elements. This "policy of the outstretched hand," as it was called, reportedly reached its climax in regard to Italy in a dramatic meeting—somewhere in the Alps—between a prominent member of the Italian Roman Catholic hierarchy and several leaders of the Italian Communist Party in France.

The striking feature of the recent meeting of Signor Togliatti and Monsignor Montini is, therefore, the Vatican's obvious readiness to establish contact with the Italian Communist Party.

A prominent Swedish correspondent, Gunnar Kumlien, for the past nine years chief of the Rome Bureau of the widely circulated Stockholms-Tidningen, has analyzed the problem of Vatican-Communist relations in an unusual book on Fascist and post-Fascist Italy, recently published in the Swedish Capital under the title "Axelbrott" (The Axis Breaks).

According to this Swedish observer, the opposition of Communism to religion has been out in the open. The Roman Catholic Church prefers this method of warfare to the National Socialist methods of insidious attacks under the cloak of formal correctness.

Sympathy Exists

The Swedish writer believes that there undoubtedly exists a certain secret sympathy between Roman Catholics and Communists, however odd that may sound.

His "intimate contact with the Vatican" during the past nine years has enabled him to reach the conclusion that both Communism and the Vatican are conscious of the fact that in view of the European situation they will arrive at a temporary working arrangement.

At the present stage of the "negotiations" the situation therefore shapes up as follows:

The Communists, stressing their democratic intentions, say that national unity is more important than their own theories regarding religion. They are ready to respect religion and hope to obtain in exchange the political recognition of the Italian Communist party by the Roman Catholic Church.

The Vatican, on the other hand, obviously hopes that the Communist policy may lead to full acceptance of the Concordat of 1929 by the anti-Fascist parties and, in the long run, to an agreement with Russia.

Although the doctrinal attitude of the Roman Catholic Church to Communism has not changed (the Archbishop of Milan, Cardinal Schuster, said some time ago that "priests should remember that in factories where thousands of workers are thrown together and propaganda against the principles of Christian belief and morals is organized, if Jesus Christ does not enter, Lenin will, and the factories will become as dangerous as a powder magazine) there have been some very interesting hints.

The Lenten pastoral letter by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Parma Monsignor Evasio Colli, Director General of Italian Catholic Action, wrote thatn immense reforms must be accomplished in order to insure more justice after the unjustifiable sufferings of recent years.

Certain Communist principles, the Bishop of Parma maintained, are in contradiction with the Christian faith, but others can contribute to the "pacifications of the world."

Religious Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Co-operation between Roman Catholics and Communists in Italy has led to misunderstanding both as to its nature and implications, particularly in the United States, according to Don Luigi Sturzo, founder of the Italian Popular Party, who is now in exile in the United States.

In a copyrighted article, distributed by Religious News Service, the former leader of the liberal Party of Roman Catholics, which was proscribed by Mussolini, commented incisively upon the present co-operation between the Vatican and the Communists.

"No party in Italy," he said, "has forsaken its basic principles, but all have put aside questions not of urgent importance, with the single aim of helping the rebirth of the nation, and participating with the Allies in the war effort. When the time is ripe each will emerge with its own post-liberation platform.

"The complete governmental cooperation now existing between the Christian Democratic Party and the Communists is a political co-operation made necessary to fight the German Army and the Fascist puppet government, and to reorganize civil and economic life in the liberated provinces, with the help of the Allied Military Government. It represents a full expression of the people's will emerging from chaos to life.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

We'll Have Hats That Are Hats This Fall

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Don't tell us we are getting the "big-head!" Yet it we are to carry off the season's new hats and keep our heads high, we'll have to grow up to them somehow. No more little girl wisps of veil and wreaths of daisies. Fall hats reveal a more mature approach to living and a more impressive type of millinery than we have made our own for years. We come again to—hats.

Many of those shown in previews of top collections are perhaps more prophetic than a reality at the moment, for we do not swing with the ease we might from one idea in millinery to another, particularly when we have lingered so long at the other extreme. Our slight hesitancy keeps us happily in balance, yet every collection impresses us insistently with the significance of that "larger look" in hats.

All Agree On Size

Each designer has a different name for the same feeling. At John-Frederics' they like to call it "that boxy look," as distinct from "bulky." "Oversize"—not overstuffed—is another name for it. Sally Victor with unrelenting directness, designates the fulsome contours of her hats frankly as "curves." While "more hat," by whatever term you choose, is the manifest mark of a "new" hat.

In order to make the transition less of a jolt, designers make their point with delicacy and often with great finesse. Feathers are a sound approach. They imply bulk without heaviness. Maline and tulle, not used madly but with discretion, give stanch aid. Ostrich flutters with feminine appeal from behind the up-turned brims of the "boating" sailors such as Renoir loved to paint. In another instance it is stripped and tied, frond by frond, to the mesh of a long frail net snood. Tightly curled tips hide their curls and turn their sleek shiny backs, giving roundness and design to a Sultan's turban. Clipped ostrich combines softness with sophistication in a hat as nothing else does, and still accentuates the larger look. Hackle feathers are used in combinations of colors, often giving the appearance of wind-blown hair against a rounded cheek, while combinations of marabou, ostrich and maline conspire to make "picture" hats as unforgettable as the Merry Widow.

Larry Gordon

Hats that often really cover the head mark the changed fashion picture for fall. John-Frederics shows the moss green, boat-shaped suit hat (extreme left), the double-bumper brim of soft eggshell satin draped with a matching veil. In the Florence Reichman model (upper center), inspired by Rembrandt's "Flora," a boat-shaped brim of black velvet is trimmed with veiling and roses. (Upper right) Gray felt turban, high, irregular, comfortable as to head fit, and depending only on self detail, is one of the characteristic hats in Sally Victor's collection. (Lower center) Clover profile beret, ingeniously cut for added thickness, designed by Mme. Pauline.

Draped Silhouette

Rich fabrics — satins, velvets, jersey and even plush—achieve effectiveness in the draped silhouette. Mr. John, of John-Frederics, uses a double triangle of tulle on his creations—flinging it over the hat so as to enclose it—tucking the points cozily into the collar of your fur or stole, behind your ears and beneath your chin—then pouffing out the mesh softly.

With many of the hats, hair plays a less prominent role. In some of the turbans it disappears altogether. So do the ears. Sally Victor's "double-talk" hats illustrate this admirably. Under the hat—and quite separate—she introduces a band of jersey, or a kind of crocheted cap which fits the head closely, covers the ears and chignon, and sets off, by contrast of fabric or color, the felt or velvet hat superimposed upon it. In one instance she fashions into a turban a glowing striped fabric, hand-loomed by Dorothy Liebes, and sets it jauntily above a black jersey band.

Berets move against the hat horizon, more popular and more varied than ever. Each designer probably surprises himself with the infinite variety this type of hat affords. Florence Reichman, who finds importance in the "forward thrust" in hats—the keynote of her collection—designs large and small berets impartially, in one instance quite casually imposing a fur beret on a pill-box. Sometimes they are draped. Again they show a fondness for the halo outline. A cloverleaf beret, or one in the shape of a spade or a heart, sculptured and becomingly rounded in black velvet or felt, comes from the deft fingers of Mme. Pauline. And in her mode of expression, one notes a lifted, narrow look about the beret outline that is extremely chic. But she also emphasizes the square-looking tambourine type.

Among the fall silhouettes, look for diversified versions of the bonnet, perhaps the most gracious of all face-framing millinery. In the Directoire mood with an off-face upward thrust, these are endlessly becoming. A cornflower blue felt bonnet, its two points fastening under the chin, would alter the face of the "more hat" situation even for the girl who has never been broken to wearing more than a bandeau on her head. A black velvet short scoop bonnet captivates with its light shoulder-length veil in back, as does one that is made of leather, close-fitted to the head as a helmet, but with an open back

Lifts Up the Cloche

Helen Garnell gives a lively lift to the cloche, cancelling its downward tendencies with an upflung bow of twisted velvet. Her adaptations of Guatemalan design to modern millinery give it color, variety and an exotic touch that is both novel and pleasing. Fur hats are draped and often impressive. Bicornes make their appearance in furs with flattering distinction, as in that from the Germaine Vittu collection of black Persian lamb, with its splash of cardinal red velvet ribbon. Her town tailleurs are among those indispensables every woman loves, whether it be her new type of Homberg in pervenche blue with fuchsia belting ribbon, or her very small and distinctive beret in Algerian red felt with its appropriate "mask" veil.

Echoes of Normandy find expression in a number of collections. The "niniche," which harks back to a bonnet popular in France in the 19th century is interpreted in green and black stiff damask—with matching bag. A gray felt version of a Norman bonnet has a way of giving a light look to a large hat.

More than ever, look for your new hat to cut a swath—"high, wide and handsome."

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'Old Favorites' Begin to Return

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shopping in downtown stores these days is becoming less and less of a wild scramble to buy the things you don't want and more and more of a contest between sharp-eyed consumers to be the first to glimpse a gradual return of "old favorites."

Instead of steadily emptying rows of shelves and the rush of buyers to grab the substitutes for prewar products, retail merchants report a leveling off in the rising tide of shortages and a definite, though barely perceptible trend in the direction of improved civilian markets.

All that Uncle Sam has been waiting for, it is generally agreed, before releasing a flow of dammed-up military stockpiles into civilian channels has been an established beachhead on the European continent. Once the military needs of a giant offensive can be measured in terms of actual combat, the pattern of supply and demand is expected to bring better days for shoppers.

But already the trend is noticeable in the return of such products as large-sized kitchen ranges into retail display rooms. Lifting of government size and weight restrictions on stoves and ranges has allowed manufacturers to go ahead on a limited production basis, and many companies consequently are now delivering the larger ranges to local stores, minus the bright work, however.

Steel Is Returning

Don't be surprised to find that you can buy steel baby carriages easily today, something you couldn't find in stores a year ago. Bobby pins and hairpins are now easier to get, as are kitchen utensils and enamel ware. Steel springs—a limited number—have appeared again after a long absence in chairs, studio couches, and beds.

There is a general loosening up on deliveries of card tables and coffee tables according to the experts in retail buying. While some of these products cannot be purchased at all times or liberally at any time, the general trend is described as "faster deliveries from the manufacturer to the retailer."

There is more hardware on the counters, including building tools which are almost, if not wholly, as good as the prewar products. Metal lamps can be found with some search, while more lamps of all kinds are available because the six-foot wire lengths and sockets are now being routed back into civilian markets.

Relief from the famine of metal coat hangers is promised with the allocation of iron and steel to provide for 47,000,000 hangers in the present quarter, or 20,000,000 more than was originally scheduled at the behest of the War Production Board.

There will be more music in the American homes this year, as a result of the release of shellac that goes into the production of records.

But no one tries to soft pedal the lumber shortage and a consequent lack of proper woods for the production of regulation furniture. There's a lot of green lumber being used in the industry. Reliable concerns will give straight answers on wartime products, with frank admissions in many cases that what they have to sell isn't as good as their prewar counterparts.

On the side of men's clothes, the going is rough. There are few gabardines this season, and tropical worsted suits are as scarce as automobile tires for "A" card holders. Blankets, pillow cases and sheets are more plentiful with special emphasis on the former.

Bright Outlook Ahead

The fact is that by next fall, retail stores are expected to provide reasonably good hunting grounds for most shoppers, depending upon what they want to buy. Of course, such products as refrigerators, radios and electrical appliances like toasters and irons can be counted out for the duration. And there is no question about the permanent wartime shortage of rayon and silk hosiery, although one retail merchant predicted that when the war is over a new development in the process of manufacturing hosiery will automatically outmode all types of prewar stockings.

Books and stationery remain on the hard-to-get lists. But those who really want to do some searching can find a few carpet sweepers. Rugs are expected to be more plentiful any time now, although the merchants have been saying that for some time. Most of the rugs being sold today are a cheaper variety.

In the hands of the War Production Board is a program for increasing the allocation of enough raw materials and small motors for resumption of the manufacturer of automatic oil burners for home heating systems. As is the case in most "resumption of production" programs, however, the new equipment would be made available only for replacements at first, hence would require priorities.

Also the doors are opening for such items as kitchenware, heating pads, lunch boxes, spray guns and vacuum bottles. And the War Production Board has before it a list of crucial items that may soon be on the way in, like bicycles, typewriters, moving picture projection equipment, shotguns, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines.

Chicago Serves Wide Market

By Joan Gardner
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Except for New York and Chicago, the fashion markets of the United States are highly specialized. California puts the accent on sports clothes, St. Louis dominates in junior clothes and shoes, Kansas City features house dresses, Dallas empnasizes casual clothes and Cleveland is known for coats and suits. Chicago, like New York, thinks in broader terms and creates for a wide audience that includes all price lines and all branches of women's apparel.

It is, in fact, a small scale model of New York and during the present year has coralled its manufacturers into a single unit, the Chicago Fashion Industries, with an organizing head and a publicity staff whose job it is to tell the buying world about the advantages of the Chicago market. These are twofold: A central location on the cross-roads of America which assures stores quick deliveries (the city is within an overnight train ride of more than 70 per cent of the retail buying trade of this country); and a concentration on popular price lines.

Style Leadership, Too

Do not assume from these statements that Chicago is not geared to style leadership. Among the Chicago designers are several who are nationally recognized for their pace-setting fashions.

Women today recognize the name Eisenberg as synonymous with good line and intricately cut afternoon clothes. This house specializes in feminine fashions and the little black dress with a touch of white, or glitter, appears in this collection every season. For Fall, the Eisenberg collection includes brightly colored wool suits in two and three colors combining such vivid shades as red, green, and brown; or violet, shocking and pale pink.

The long-waisted or middy look is interpreted in smoothly draped crepe dresses in black with jewel embroidery trim, and the return to formality for winter is dramatized in a group of floor-length dresses and costume suits.

Fred Block is another Chicago name recognized for its high fashion standards. This house is known for its co-ordinated costumes. Before the war this included hats, gloves and handbag. Today it includes only the hat, but whether the costume is a tailored suit or a fussy afternoon dress, it boasts a hat designed to complement it.

Feature Crochet Trim

Like the thumb-print of this house is the dress or suit with crochet trim. There are two lovely examples in this season's collection—a two-piece wool dress in aquamarine with cascading ruffle on the left side from shoulder to waist. The necklines, sleeves and ruffle are edged in brown crochet and the costume is topped with a crochet-trimmed hat. Another is a two-piece brown wool suit, jacket cut on weskit lines, with the collar, sleeve and jacket outlined in crochet.

Known for beautifully tailored suits is Ted Stein. His three-piece suits (suit and topcoat) are masterpieces in matched design. Using vertical striped suitings this season, he applies the stripes at the midriff and collar in diamond-shaped insets that lend pattern to the whole costume.

Chicago, like all of America's fashion markets, looks to the future with confidence, anticipating the importance of the American designer not only within this hemisphere but reaching such distant continents as Australia and South Africa.

500 Women Democrats Go to 'Campaign School'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 19 — Taking cues from Mrs. Jean Poletti, who made speeches from a stepladder in Wall Street in 1940, and Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, whose "apartment-house parties" helped her win over seven men in California's recent congressional primaries, 500 women Democrats started to "campaign" school here today.

Gas shortages, job transfers, and other might-be wartime hindrances to getting voters to the polls were turned into challenges for women delegates, alternates, and visitors who attended the school supervised by Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, Assistant Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Director of its Women's Division.

"Four years ago," Mrs. Tillett explained, "5,000 Democratic women came to Washington to inaugurate the campaign. Now, with travel restricted, the emphasis must be on the precinct and even the neighborhood meeting. Out in Los Angeles, Helen Douglas held meetings in the foyers of apartment houses to which women came without taking off their aprons. We want women to get up on stepladders as Mrs. Poletti did in Wall Street four years ago and talk to anybody that will listen."

Several Innovations

The campaign school, in session two of three convention days from 9:30 to 11 a. m. and starting with a hot beverage and doughnuts, is one of several convention innovations pointing to the record activity of women voters in the forthcoming election.

For the first time in history, a national convention had two women temporary officers when it opened. Mrs. Tillett, the first woman to be elected Assistant Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is serving as assistant temporary chairman of the convention and as such will deliver a speech to the convention tonight. The other feminine convention officer is Mrs. Dorothy McElroy Vredenburgh, youthful Alabaman secretary of the Democratic National Committee, who, as temporary convention secretary, read the call to the convention.

In an added nod of recognition, Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan has bestowed on women the title of "cochairmen" of the four major convention committees.

Mrs. Norton Holds Key Post

Representative Mary T. Norton, Congresswoman from New Jersey for 20 years, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, and the only Democratic woman in Congress at the present time, holds the most important of these positions as Cochairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Mrs. James H. Wolfe of Salt Lake City, Utah, committeewoman from Utah, is Cochairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business; Miss Margaret Sullivan of Providence, R. I., a former teacher, is Cochairman of the Committee on Credentials, and Mrs. Clara D. Van Auken, wife of a Detroit, Mich., attorney and national committeewoman for Michigan, is Cochairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

During the hearings on the platform, Mrs. Norton has been especially vocal on issues of postwar planning and equal rights.

Long an opponent of the Equal-Rights Amendment, which has been indorsed twice by the Republican Party, Mrs. Norton is expected to hold out against its inclusion in her party's platform. She is favorably disposed to another "equal-rights" plank adopted by the Republicans and redemanded here by a group of national organizations favoring it. This states that "job opportunities in the postwar world must be open to men and women alike without discrimination in rate of pay because of sex. Merit, regardless of sex, should be the basis for employment. Jobs should be filled by those best qualified by ability, training, and experience, with due consideration given to men and women in our armed services."

Bill in Congress

Mrs. Norton already has a bill in Congress stating these principles.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins appeared before the platform committee yesterday to oppose the equal-rights amendment. She sought to harmonize conflicting statements on the question attributed to Mrs. Roosevelt, indicating that the President's wife still opposes the amendment.

Other women serving on the platform hearing committee with Mrs. Norton include: Mrs. Julia Porter, Vice-Chairman of the California Democratic State Committee; Miss Doris I. Byrne, New York City lawyer; Mrs. W. T. Bost, North Carolina social worker; Mrs. Scott Stewart, Vice-Chairman of the Utah State Committee; Mrs. Albert E. Hill, national committeewoman from Tennessee; Mrs. Lucille Stewart, Vice-Chairman of the Kansas State Committee; Mrs. Charles G. Ryan, national committeewoman from Nebraska; Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the United States Mint; Mrs. Fred Vinson, wife of the Director of Economic Stabilization; Mrs. Sue Ruble Vice-Chairman of the Oklahoma State Committee, and Mrs. Mildred R. Jasper, national committeewoman from Ohio.

Equal Representation

This is the second Democratic national convention at which women have had equal representation on the general platform committee. This year, every state has a woman on the committee. Republican women won equal recognition for the first time this year, but half a dozen states failed to name women.

Out of 2,200 convention delegates and alternates, about 506 are women this year. The Republicans had slightly more than 2,000 delegates and alternates and about 300 women. A simple comparison is impossible, however, because in some instances Democratic delegates cast only half a vote.

"It would take a lot of arithmetic to tell in which party women wield the most power," a headquarters worker explained, "but we think the Democratic women have a slight edge."

Mrs. Douglas Tries to Dispel Idea She's a 'Glamour Girl'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monito.

CHICAGO, July 19—Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, candidate for Congress from California and wife of movie star Melvyn Douglas, who now is in the Army, is trying hard to dispel the idea that she rivals the Republicans' Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce as a political "glamour girl."

The large blue hat she wore to a preconvention press conference yesterday, she insisted, was "four years old." The comment was made in reply to a male reporter who wanted to know how to describe the hat she was wearing. "Doesn't Garbo wear a hat like that?" he wanted to know.

Not Even Nail Polish

"I've never seen Garbo off the screen," Mrs. Douglas retorted.

A woman reporter noted that she wasn't even wearing nail polish. "I got tired of looking at it and quit," Mrs. Douglas explained. "If you weren't meant to offset Mrs. Luce, then why were you asked to address the convention?" demanded a reporter.

"You'll have to ask Chairman Hannegan."

Having just come from a California caucus that indorsed Henry A. Wallace for Vice-President, Mrs. Douglas wanted to talk about that, but was continually pulled back by such queries as:

"Will you give us statistics on your height, weight, and other measurements?"

She sparred here but finally admitted she is 5 feet 7 inches tall and wears a Size 16 dress.

Baby-Kissing

"Does baby-kissing work as well for women candidates as men?"

"I only kiss my own," said Mrs. Douglas, whose "babies" are Mary Helen, age 6, and Peter, age 10.

When Mrs. Douglas expressed opposition to the equal-rights amendment, subject of a platform-committee fight, a humorist-reporter wanted to know: "Miss Gahagan, are you for equal rights for men? Don't you think men ought to dress more comfortably?"

Mrs. Douglas herself was wearing a light-weight wool dress in an ashes-of-roses shade with Navy-blue hat and shoes and three-quarter length gloves. She wore a string of pearls and a Mexican silver donkey as a party emblem.

Once Broadway Actress

A Broadway actress in her younger days, she is able to put over to her audience a feeling of deep sincerity as she contrasts herself with Mrs. Luce and says, "I am not a wit or a fencer. I do not enjoy that kind of thing. I am only running for Congress because we are in a world war and because of a deep conviction of the job to be done. Parallels between the two of us are pointless."

Mrs. Douglas doubted that her husband, now assigned to the China-India-Burma theater, will be able to hear her when she addresses the convention tomorrow night, but said she expected their two children would be listening in their Hollywood home.

9 Governors Among 1,478 Delegates

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Included among the 1,478 delegates to the Democratic National Convention are nine governors, 18 senators, and 24 congressmen, together with three cabinet members—Attorney General Francis Biddle, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and Postmaster General Frank C. Walker.

Also wearing delegate badges are Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and the mayors of two cities—Edward J. Kelly, Chicago, and Frank Hague, Jersey City, N. J. War Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt also is a delegate, as is Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who tops a group of 40 union delegates, many of them American Federation of Labor members.

Representing the professions are 25 doctors and 23 bankers, flanked by 299 state, county, city and Federal officials. Scores of women will be present, designated only under the all-embracing title, "housewives."

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Hayden Wins Nomination In Arizona

PHOENIX Ariz., July 19 (AP)—Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona, who has had 32 years in Congress was assured of renomination in this predominantly Democratic State today, holding a better than 2 to 1 lead over his closest opponent.

A veteran campaigner who began his political career as an Arizona sheriff and stepped into Congress when the State was admitted to the Union, Senator Hayden weathered the vigorous opposition of Joe Conway, four times Arizona Attorney General.

Complete returns from 82 precincts and incomplete from 195 of the State's 438 in yesterday's primary gave Hayden 13,686; Conway 6,057, and Henderson Stockton, attorney, 1,240.

Fred R. Pickett, former Superior Court Judge, was unopposed for the Republican nomination.

Arizona's two Representatives, John R. Murdock, seeking a fourth term, and Richard F. Harless, completing his freshman span in Congress, experienced little difficulty in gaining Democratic renomination. Murdock polled 12,904, Harless 12,540, and William Petersen, State Corporation Commissioner, 8,904.

Unopposed for the Republican nomination for Congress were Margaret Adams Rockwell, Phoenix business woman, and A. M. Ward, President of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation.

Gov. Sidney P. Osborn, Democrat, was successful in his bid for nomination for a third term, leading State Senator William Coxon, 16,263 to 6,379.

Laramie Man Leads

By the Associated Press

A race between two Union Pacific Railroad conductors for the Democratic nomination for Wyoming's one representative seat featured the primary in that State. Charles E. Norris of Laramie had a 10-to-1 lead over Clyde C. Winter of Cheyenne after half of the votes were counted. Although unopposed, incumbent Representative Frank A. Barrett polled more Republican votes for renomination than the combined total of the Democrats.

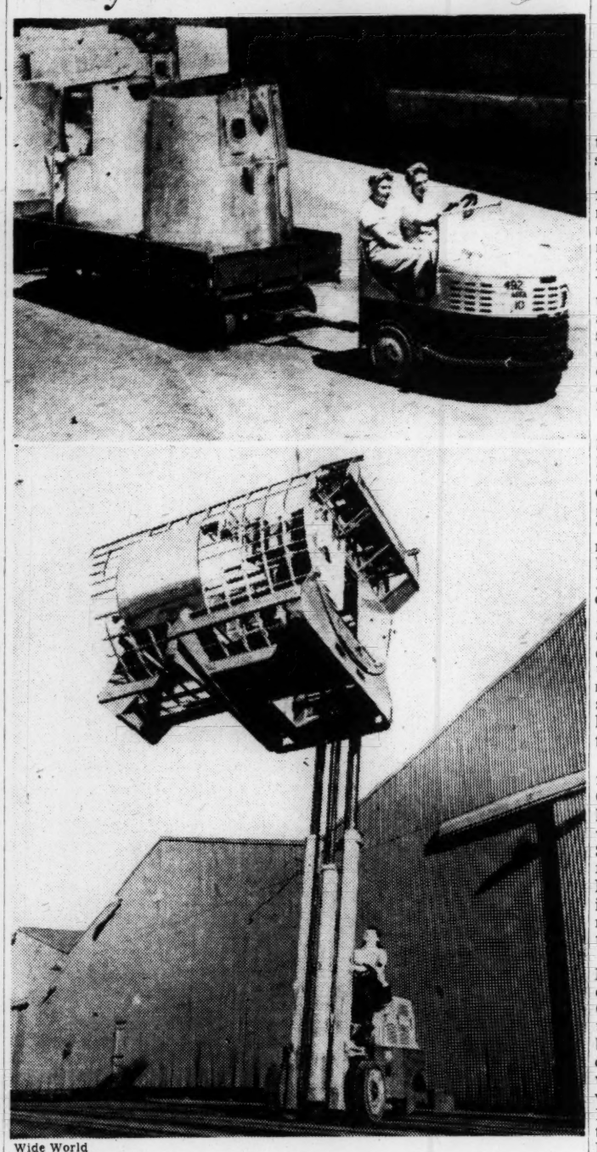
In Montana, Gov. Sam C. Ford seemed assured of Republican renomination and Lief Erickson, Supreme Court Justice, held a substantial lead over two opponents for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Robot Bomb Sent to U. S. For Army to Investigate

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—Army Air Force Matériel Command officers at Wright Field disclosed that a Nazi robot bomb had been shipped from England, and was being studied closely in an attempt to learn its secrets.

Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, commanding general, said the bomb was put together from the parts of several such "secret weapons" which descended on Southern England.

They Don't Need 'A' Cards



Wide World

Factory Trucks Speed Up Work

At the Boeing Aircraft Plant in Seattle, Wash., the distances are so great small especially designed motor trucks are used to convey material here and there about the place where needed. Their use has cut the number of man-hours necessary to build a complete plane one third since the beginning of the war. Top picture shows a small three-wheel tractor with a load on its way to where needed. At bottom is truck fitted with a fork lift that picks its load from the ground and lifts it 14 feet. Here it is handling a section of a plane's fuselage.

Clubwomen Prod Democrats On Equal Rights Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—The biennial convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs ended its meeting here today by wiring the Democratic National Committee in Chicago to urge adoption of the equal rights amendment in the party platform.

The telegram came at the close of a five-day convention at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, during which about 700 delegates from all parts of the country heard professional and business women review the progress of women toward such goals as equal pay for equal work and freedom of opportunity.

At the same time the women gathered here as the representatives of about 80,000 other women showed keen interest in international affairs and postwar problems, urging active United States participation in a world organization as an essential to a durable peace.

They also adopted a new statement of principle stressing the need for informed and active citizens and calling for an adult education program of social, economic and political studies that would train women to accept their full responsibilities as citizens.

The new President of the Federation, Miss Margaret A. Hickey of St. Louis, said that the time had come to open the organization to women war workers, and described women as the custodians of the spiritual heritage of the nation. She suggested greater emphasis on the spiritual aspects of postwar planning and less on the material.

Miss Hickey, who was elected to a two-year term succeeds Dr. Minnie L. Kaffett of Dallas, Texas. She is the head of a Secretarial School and Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission.

Other officers elected were: First Vice-President, Miss Sally Butler, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Marie S. Schaffter, Wooster, Ohio; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Hazel V. Peterson, Pierre, S. D.; Recording Secretary, Miss Florence Cartwright, Shawnee, Okla.; Treasurer, Miss Ruth Lee Koch, Louisville.

Macy and Curran Lead Fight To Oppose Wagner in New York

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Speculation on the successful bidder for the United States Senate place on the New York State Republican Ticket to oppose the veteran New Deal incumbent, Robert F. Wagner, remained the favorite sideline diversion in political quarters here today.

The Republican Senatorial choice continues to be an open field, but with a less than usual grab-bag aspect to the selection process in the attitude on this Party's reservation that the Dewey-Bricker national ticket will crystallize a favoring voter consensus for all concerned in this pivotal State.

As contenders for the Federal Senate strove to drum up the county following that will be contingent upon nomination by the Republican State Committee in Albany on Aug. 8, with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey umpire on the merits — W. Kingsland Macy of Long Island's leadership coterie, and Thomas J. Curran, New York Secretary of State and Manhattan Republican leader, are leading names of the moment.

Backed Seabury Probe

Mr. Macy was Republican State Chairman in that early '30's period of party insurgency when there was revolt from Old Guard tenets that had linked Republican policy with up-state hydroelectric power interests, and he put the Party forcibly behind the Samuel Seabury investigation of New York City affairs that brought the Tammany Hall debacle of the decade.

With all contingent upon Governor Dewey's nod, and with Republican State Chairman Edwin F. Jaeckle still silent in the situation, holding it is one which the State Committee as a whole must resolve, Mr. Macy has chalked up Long Island's four-county support where he is Suffolk County leader and where J. Russel Sprague, National Committeeman, heads Nassau County Republican affairs; of strongly Republican Westchester and of New York City's Bronx County.

Meanwhile, Mr. Curran, resuming his role as leading Dewey administration speech-maker in the State, is not doing badly in the Senatorship nomination picture if he wants that line on the ticket.

A vigorous spokesman at any time on Dewey policy in Albany, Mr. Curran yesterday dipped into national affairs with an attack on Roosevelt foreign policy as "a sort of international tumbleweed being swept aimlessly along the highways of the world."

Addressing the Republican Committee of 100 at the Women's National Republican Club, Mr. Curran warned against another "debacle of Versailles," questioning whether "vision and long-range planning, together with skillful statesmanship" might not have averted both World War I and the present conflict.

Lone Hand Not Enough

"Mr. Roosevelt has played a lone hand in international relations," he said. "He has not taken the people in his confidence in this regard. He has ignored Congress. He has substituted verbal agreements for international treaties which, under a constitutional government, must be passed by a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate . . . He has excluded the press from a number of important international conferences. . . .

"No man is self-sufficient. No one man can, single-handed and alone, take on the international power politicians of Europe and hope to maintain the freedom, sovereignty and politics of the American people.

"Mr. Roosevelt had more than 10 years of unprecedented power to help in putting the American house in order and in making America's foreign policy felt in the capitals of all the nations of the world.

No Adequate Policy

"Instead of using advantageously the tremendous power he had—most of which he seized unto himself—he and his administration failed to develop an adequate foreign policy, and the New Deal even today has a foreign policy which, as far as the American people are aware, seems to be a day-to-day patchwork, something to be changed with every edition."

Directing his appeal especially to women voters, whose unprecedented numbers at the polls this year could, he held, "cast out of office the whirling dervishes of the New Deal bent upon persistent perpetuation in office," Mr. Curran saw the Democratic conclave in Chicago as "no free and untrammeled convention with the real choice of Jeffersonian Democrats," but one of the delegates "with New Deal patronage guns at their heads, simulating 'draft-Roosevelt' enthusiasm via iron-lunged rooters paying back patronage at so much a 'root.'"

Col. Jimmy Stewart Gets Leaf Cluster

A U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, July 19 (AP)—Lieut. Col. James Stewart, the film star, has been awarded the Oak Leaf cluster to the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while serving as air commander of heavy bombardment formations raiding enemy-occupied territory.

Rayburn Not Running For Vice-President

CHICAGO, July 19 — Speaker Sam Rayburn notified the regular Texas delegation to the Democratic Convention last night that he is not a candidate for vice-president and does not wish his name presented to the convention.

The message was conveyed to the group by Maury Hughes, Dallas attorney. He told the Texas group in their first caucus upon arrival here that Mr. Rayburn had authorized him to make the statement.

The regular Texans decided to postpone until tonight further consideration of a choice for the vice-presidency.

Public Takes New Interest In War's End

Continued from Page 1

tently reveal the phobias and illusions that possessed those egotists.

Mr. Welles' proposal, however, for the dismemberment of Germany which is more specific than most that have been suggested gets no confirmation here as expressing anything other than Mr. Welles' personal views. Even though much of his information and the description of behind-the-scenes moves in American foreign policy comes from official records, the State Department pointedly disowns his conclusions or recommendations.

There is some foreboding expressed that Mr. Welles' specific partition recommendations will serve as effective propaganda in Germany to arouse the German nation to a last-ditch struggle. This thought that too severe surrender terms might unnecessarily lengthen the war was also aired yesterday in the British House of Commons. But Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, was able to avert a crisis over criticism of the Allies war aims of unconditional surrender and dismemberment of Germany by assuring the House that the Allies would be ready with terms for Germany when victory comes.

While there is general agreement that in the first stages of German defeat the Allies will have to occupy the Fatherland, with Russia, Britain, the United States and undoubtedly troops from some of the other United Nations policing Germany, there is less visible agreement on Germany's future political constitution.

During the visit here of Polish Prime Minister Mikolajczyk it became clear that the exiled Polish Government expected not only the annexation of East Prussia but would willingly receive any other geographical tidbits in the west. As this is apparently the view also of the Russian-sponsored Polish patriots group in Moscow there seems little doubt but that East Prussia at least will go to Poland after the war.

The Poles, who say the Germans have taught them invaluable lessons in the migrations of whole peoples, see no great ethnographical problem in taking over East Prussia.

It was also clear from remarks made here by Gen. Charles de Gaulle that France had territorial ambitions in the East. The flag of the French armies will fly over the Rhineland for many years, the French General declared. That he would not be displeased to have the flag of the Fourth Republic replace the flag of the French Army was implicit in the General's remarks.

Mr. Welles' partition proposal ignores France's special interest in the Rhineland and the Saar. It assumes that rather than biting away bits of the Fatherland from the edges of the country—of course minus Austria and Czech territory —Germany be broken up into the following states:

The Welles Set-Up

1. A southern state comprising Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, the Rhineland, and the Saar. The population of these areas is primarily Roman Catholic, Mr. Welles says.

2. A Northwestern state comprised of Upper Hesse, Thuringia, Westphalia, Hannover, Oddenburg, and Hamburg.

3. An eastern state to consist of Prussia, Mecklenburg, Saxony, and various small subdivisions.

These last two states, Mr. Welles says, would be predominantly Protestant with each maintaining the historical, religious and cultural divisions that existed prior to the formation of the Third Reich.

Mr. Welles insists that the German High Command, persuaded that the present war is already lost, is determinedly preparing for the next one. Only by breaking up the German nation, he insists, can German military power be destroyed.

Mr. Welles predicts that with Germany's defeat her general staff will turn to Communism in its most revolutionary form as a means of trying once more to extend German domination over the world.

Besides giving East Prussia to Poland Mr. Welles would leave the seaports of Danzig and Gydnia in Polish hands. He would have the final boundary between the new eastern German state he recommends and Poland fixed after a survey of populations and agricultural possibilities of the land.

Other disclosures that appear in Mr. Welles' book include:

1. In 1937, Mr. Roosevelt was prepared to call for a world peace parley but that the "almost hysterical" opposition of Neville Chamberlain and some of President Roosevelt's closest advisers killed it.

2. His 1940 peace mission to Europe persuaded him that Hitler was sincere in his rule or ruin policy, that German and Italian high officials were openly hostile, that the pompous and absurd Von Ribbentrop dominated Hitler.

3. Count Galeazzo Ciano, recently reported shot by Il Duce's orders, expected an Allied victory, tipped off the Allies to the German offensive in the spring of 1940.

4. Recognition of the Pétain Government and American dealings with Darlan were useful and necessary. General Giraud admitted that Darlan, not he, controlled the French Armies.

For the United Nations, Mr. Welles advocates immediate organization of "the provisional United Nations Executive Council" with both large and small members and the power to act on problems common to the war and postwar transition periods.

Democratic Plank Drafters Struggle Over Racial Question

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—A tense behind-the-scenes struggle over the racial issue harassed Democratic platform drafters today as they drove public hearings toward a close with a forum on foreign policy.

The plaform group arranged to hear upward of a score of post-war peace declarations from a variety of sponsors but gave every private indication that the final choice for a foreign plank already is settled on and that it has Secretary of State Cordell Hull's approval and presumably that of the President.

This is a proposal of approximately 300 words prepared by Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which reportedly calls for the use of force to prevent aggression and keep the peace.

With the Committee as a whole favoring a strong plank on international collaboration, uneasiness marked attempts to frame a racial declaration that will placate the South and at the same time satisfy northern Negro Democrats. The platform is to be submitted to the convention tomorrow.

Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations President, enlisted his support behind advocates of "a strong declaration on racial, religious and minority questions."

Witnesses for Negro organizations claiming total membership of 6,500,000 have demanded a plank calling for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, antilynching and antipoll tax legislation and other measures.

Their proposals have collided with Southern opposition to any specific proposals that might interfere with segregation of the races and endanger "white supremacy" in the South.

The race issue precipitated a "revolt" against the New Deal in some sections of the South. It is credited with much of the opposition to Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's renomination.

Best prospect for a compromise, committeemen say, is a revision of the 1940 plank committing the Party to "strive for complete legislative safeguards against discrimination in government service and benefits, and in the national-defense forces."

That plank pledged Democrats to "uphold due process and the equal protection of the laws for every citizen, regardless of race, creed or color" without spelling out details.

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Today's sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day's sales	1,278,760
1944 volume to date	150,080,972
1943 volume to date	184,932,730

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp .15e	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Air Reduction 1a	17	42	41½	42	+ ¾
Ala & Vicks 6 †	20	91	91	91	—1
Alaska Juneau	25	7¼	7	7	
Alleghany Corp	61	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
Alleghany pf	53	33⅞	32⅞	33¼	+1
Alleg pr pf	6	58	57½	57¾	+ ¾
Alleg LudStl .70e	13	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
Alleg & West 6 †	20	63	63	63	
Allen Indust 3a9	2	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ½
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	150¼	149¾	150¼	+1
Allied Kid 1a	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Allied Mills 2e	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	17	21	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅝
Allied Strs pf 5	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	7	39	38½	39	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	116½	116½	116½	+1½
Alpha P Cem ¾e	7	22	21⅝	21⅝	
Amerada Pet 2	6	109½	109	109	
Am AgChDel 1.20	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	5	74	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bk Note .60e	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
Am Bosch ½e	5	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
Am Brake Sh ¾e	4	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	79	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
Am Can 3	•2	92⅜	90½	92⅜	+2⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	20	182	181	182	
Am Car & F 2½e	32	41½	40⅜	41⅜	+ ⅞
Am C & F pf 5¼e	5	82	81	81½	+1¼
Am Chain & C 2	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	10	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	30	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Am Distil	25	28⅛	27¼	28	+ ½
Am Encaus Tiling	3	3½	3½	3½	
Am European ¼e	1	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
Am & For Pow	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Am&FP $6 pf 3k	7	86½	85½	86½	+3½
Am&FP$7pf3½k	9	96	94	94	+1½
Am&FP 2pf	26	2 7/8	2⅝	2 3/8	+1
Am Hide & Leath	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ice	13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive¾e	30	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Am M&Met ½e	5	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal ½e	5	24½	24	24	— ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	70	37	36½	36½	— ½
Am Pow & Lt	10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Am P&L $6 pf	18	51⅞	50¾	51⅞	+1¼
Am P&L $5 pf	6	47¾	47¼	47½	+ ⅞
Am Rad&StS .20e	76	11¾	11½	11⅝	
Am R Mpf 4½ †	260	74½	73¾	73¾	
Am SafetyRaz ½e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Am Seating	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Am Smelt & R 2	5	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	40	159¼	159	159¼	+ ¼
Am Snuff 1.80e	2	45	45	45	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	24	26	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
Am Stores ¾e	10	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Am Steve .90e	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	1	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	14	162⅞	162⅝	162⅞	+ ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	4	74	73¾	74	+ ½
Am Tob B 3a	5	74	73½	74	
Am Tob pf 6	†510	149¾	149¼	149½	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ¼
Am Viscose 1½e	•3	45½	45¼	45½	
Am Wat Wks	38	8⅞	8⅞	8½	+ ⅜
Am Woolen	10	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Am Wool pf 4k	2	85½	85	85¼	+1½
A Zinc L & S	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
AmZinc prpf 3¾k	1	52	52	52	
Anaconda Cop 1e	33	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ½
AraconW&C¾e †	60	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
Anchor H-G .30e	58	26½	26	26½	+1
Andes Copper ½e	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
Armour & Co	56	6¾	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
Armstrong Cork¼e	4	44¼	44	44	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
Assd DryGoods¾e	10	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
Assn Dg Stores 1e	5	102½	101½	101½	—1⅜
Assn Inpf cld 5 †	12	108	108	108	
Atch T&SF 4Sp	32	70¾	69⅞	70¾	+1
Atch T & S pf 5	3	95	94	94¾	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 1.50	12	40⅝	39¾	40½	+ ⅝
Atl Refining ½e	54	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅝
Atlas Corp ¾e	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
Atlas Powd13½e †	270	61	60¾	61	+1
Aust Nichols	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Aust N prA31½e †	100	76	76	76	—2
Aviation Corp. 10e	38	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
Bald Loco ct ¾e	39	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	27	9½	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	32	17¾	16⅝	17¾	+ ⅞
Bangor & Ar	7	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
Ban&A pf6½ak †	10	63	63	63	+ ½
Barber Asph	5	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	13	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
Bath Ir Wks 3e	5	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	4	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ½
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	90	107½	107	107	
Beech Airc 1g	29	10½	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
Beech Aircraft	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Beech-Nut .80	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
Bell Airc 1e	5	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 1⅓e	17	41	40¾	41	
Best & Co 1.60a	6	40	40	40	+ ⅞
Bett Foods 1e	21	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
Beth Steel 3e	15	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	2	126	126	126	— ½
Black&Decker1.60	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .30e	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	10	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
BohmAl&Br 1½e	3	51¾	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4	•50	95	95	95	+1
Bon Ami B 2½ †	50	50½	50½	50½	— ½
Bond Strs 2	6	40½	39½	40	—1
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
Bo den Co .80e	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	41¼	41⅛	41½	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Bower RollBear 1e	1	40	40	40	
Braniff Airw .60	11	16¼	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	13	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
Briggs Mfg 2	2	3o⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ½
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	6	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
Brunswick-Bal ½e	14	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .80	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	150	11½	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg pf †	30	185½	185½	185½	+3
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	90	70	69	70	+1¾
Budd Wheel ¼e	14	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ¼
Buffalo Forge .90e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Bullard Co ½e	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	2	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .80e	7	32⅝	32	32½	+1
Burr AdMach .40e	21	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Bush Term ½e	8	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30e	6	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
Butte C & Z ¾g	2	35⅜	31½	31½	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾e	6	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
Byers pf 7	80	85	85	85	—1
Byron Jackson ½e	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Calif Pack 1½	13	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
Calif P pf 2½ †	10	54	54	54	
Callahan Z-Lead	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec .40e	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
Campbell Wy ⅜e	3	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
Can Dry GAle ½e	6	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
Canad Pacific h½e	33	12½	11¾	12	+ ¼
Can South Ry 3 †	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅞
Cannon Mills 2	1	50	50	50	— ½
Cap Adm pf 3 †	60	50	50	50	
Caro C & O 5	†170	111½	111	111½	+ ¼
Case Jl Co ¾e	5	37½	37	37⅜	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
Celanese Co 1.35t	6	36	35¼	36	+ ¾
Celanese 1stpf4¾	8	99	99	99	
Celotex Corp ½e	6	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†230	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	24½	24½	24½	
Cent Foundry	10	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	7	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ¾
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	6	36	35¾	36	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	260	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
Certain-teedpf†	3310	1.2	98	100	—1
Chain Belt ¾e	15	20	19¼	20	+ ⅞
Champ Pap&F 1⅓e	2	28⅛	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Checker Cab	2	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
Ches Corp Va .80	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Ches & Ohio 3	52	47	46¾	47	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill 1/2g	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill A 1e	10	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅜
Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞k	7	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅞
Chi Mail Or .30e	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Chi No West	49	28¼	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅜
Chi No West pf	120	64½	62⅞	64⅛	+1¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	15	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Chi Yellow Cab 1	4	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Childs Co	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Chrysler Corp 1⅓e	15	95¼	94¼	95	+ ¾
City I&F 1.20	5	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
City I&F pf6¼ †	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
City Stores	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
Clark Equip 1⅓e	1	46	46	46	+1
Clev E I pf 4½ †	10	114	114	114	+ ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	6	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	2	136½	136	136	+1
Coca-Cola A 3	†110	60½	60	60½	+ ¾
Colgate-Pim ⅓aa	6	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ¼
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Collins & Aik ½e	6	34⅞	33¾	34⅞	+1¼
Colo Fuel & Iron 1	9	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
Col & South †	100	21	21	21	+ ¼
Col & South 2pf †	90	20	20	20	
Col'umB'castA.80e	3	32½	32⅛	32½	
Colum G&E .10e	62	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ½gg	2	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Coml Credit 2	11	42	42	42	
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	11	48⅞	48½	48½	
Coml Solvents .30e	8	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	33	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Com'wlth&South	91	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Com & So pf 2½k	3	85	85	85	+ ½
Conigoleum-Nairn 1	3	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅝
Cons Copper .20g	8	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	25	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107	106⅞	106⅞	
Cons Film Ind	15	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Cons Film pf ½k	19	25½	24¼	25⅜	+1⅛
Cons Laund .60e	2	13½	12¾	13½	+ ¾
Cons Nat Gas 1a	5	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	9	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¾	3	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
Consol'n Coal	7	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	30	106½	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Container Corp¾ae	3	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜
Cont Bak ½e	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1⅓e	8	41½	40⅝	41½	+ ⅞
Cont Diam F .30e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	46¾	46	46¾	+1½
Cont Motors .30e	48	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	13	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
Cont Steel ½ae	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess ⅓e	7	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¾
Cooper Bess pf3 †	40	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
CopperweldStl .80	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Corn'wdSt pf2½ †	10	51	51	51	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	10	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	7	58¾	58	58	— ¼
Cornell-D E .40e	13	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Coty Inc .15e	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Coty Interna †	66	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	4	51½	51¼	51¼	+ ½
Crane Co pf 5 †	30	100¼	100	100¼	+1½
Cream of Wh 1⅓	1	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp 3⅛e	10	22½	21¾	22½	+ ¾
Crown Cork ½e	4	36¼	36⅛	36¼	— ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	48½	48½	48½	
Crown Zeller 1	13	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	50	102	102	102	+ ½
Crucible Steel 3g	7	35½	35⅛	35¼	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80	80	80	— ¼
Cuba R R pf †	20	25¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	7	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	7	26⅝	26	26½	+ ½
Cuneo Press 1½	•1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	54	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	20	132	130	130	—2
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	34	5⅝	5½	5½	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	7	17	16⅞	17	
Cutler-Ham .70e	6	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
Davega Stores .30e	4	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	6	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	18	43⅝	43¼	43½	— ¼
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35	35	35	— ¼
Del & Hudson	47	36⅜	35¼	35¾	+ ½
Del Lack & West	54	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ½
Detroit Edi .90e	10	20⅜	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1⅓	2	32	32	32	+ ½
Diam Match pf1⅓	1	39½	39½	39½	
Diam T Motor ⅓e	2	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	17	34⅛	33¼	34¼	+1⅝
Dixie Cup ½e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	45½	45½	45½	
Dome Mines h1.60	7	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	3	55	54	55	+1¼
Dow Chem 3	6	128	127¼	128	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	8	37½	36¾	37½	+ ¾
Durhill Int	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 2½e	2	158⅜	158⅜	158⅜	+ ¼
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	60	119	118½	118½	+ ¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	3	13	13	13	
Eastern Air L	5	40	39⅝	40	+ ½
Eastern R M .20e	3	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	3	165¾	163½	165¾	+1¼
Eaton Mfg 3	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	20	20	20	
El Auto-Lite 1e	2	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅝
Electric Boat ¾e	9	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
El& Mus Ind .08e	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
El Power & Lt	39	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	3	92¾	91½	92⅛	+2⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	5	24	23½	24	+ ½
El Storage Bat 2	6	43	43⅝	44	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	20	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5	†450	99	99	99	
EPS$5½pf5½ †	10	101	101	101	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Erie R R 1⅓e	6	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅝
Erie R R ct ½e	38	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
Erie R R pf A 5	3	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	+ ⅛
EurekaVCleaner⅔e	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
Evans Prod ¼e	6	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¾
Exchange Buf .35e	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Fairado Sugar 2	30	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¾
Farns Tel & Rad	25	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	6	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
Federal D Strs1½g	4	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¾k	†180	100½	100⅜	100⅜	
Ferro Enam ⅓e	2	22¾	22	22¼	+ ¾
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	50¾	49½	50	+ ¼
Firestone 1⅓ae	11	50½	50	50½	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	4	43¾	42½	42½	+ ¼
Flintkote .30e	15	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	+ ¾
Follansbee Stl	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
FollansbeeStl pf †	50	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Food Mach .70e	1	61	61	61	—1¾
Foster Wheeler¼e	7	22	21½	22	+ ½
Freeport Sulph 2	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅞
Fruehf4½pf4½ †	50	112	112	112	+ ½
Gabriel Co	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	28	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Gamewell 1⅓e	†490	46¼	45¾	46¼	+ ⅜
Gardner Denver 1	8	17	16½	17	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	29	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
Gen Am Inv 1g	14	13½	13¼	13½	
GenAmTrans 1¾e	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
Gen Baking .45e	7	10	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	8	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	15	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ½
Gen Cable A	8	17⅛	16⅜	17	+ ½
GenCable pf5¼k†	70	101⅝	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1	4	28⅜	28¾	28⅜	— ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	28	39	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	9	43¾	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	60	113	113	113	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	1	115	115	115	— ½
Gen Mills5pf5 †	30	130½	130½	130½	— ½
Gen Motors 1½e	36	64¾	63⅞	64½	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	3	128¾	128¾	128¾	— ¼
Gen Out Ad ¾e	29	12¾	12	12⅝	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	6	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅝
Gen Printink .20e	11	9⅜	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
Gen Ry Signal ⅔e	7	26½	25¾	26½	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	78	78	78	+1
Gen Refract .60e	11	24	23½	24	+ ⅝
Gen Shoe ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	
GenSCastpf4½k†	70	81¾	80	81¾	+1¾
Gen Tel 1.60	4	25	24¾	25	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	8	24½	24	24½	+ ⅝
Gillette Saf R .80	10	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	13	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅝
Glidden Co .60e	8	14	13½	14	+1
Gobel Adolf	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Goebel Brew .20	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Goodrich BF 1e	12	52½	52	52	+ ¼
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103¾	103	103¾	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R 1e	13	49⅜	48½	48⅞	+ ¾
Goth Hosiery ⅔g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	34	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
GraniteCStl 1.75e	2	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	93	27⅜	25¾	27¼	+1¼
Gt West Sug 1.40e	3	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	10	23½	23¼	23¼	
Greyhound pf .55	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Grum Airc En 1e	26	6½	16⅛	6½	+ ½
Guantan Sugar	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	26	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	4	54⅜	54	54⅜	+1⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	15	49½	48½	49⅛	+ ½
Hack W pfA13¾ †	10	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
Hamil Watch .20e	6	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
Hanna 4¼a pf	10	104	104	104	
Harb-Walker 1	17	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
Harb-Walk pf6 †	10	148	148	148	—1
Hat Corp AmA¼e	2	83¼	83¼	83¼	
Hayes Indust ⅓e	2	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+ ½
Hayes Mfg	551	7¼	6	7	+1⅛
Hazel-AtlasGI5 †	90	105⅞	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
Hecht Co .30e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Hercules Motor 1	16	24⅜	23¾	24¼	+1
HerculesPowder 1e	1	87	87	87	+1
Hires C E 1.20a	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2	8	44½	44	44	
Hollander&Son¾ae	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Holly Sugar 1	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
Homestake Min	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¾
Houd-Hers B ½e	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Household Fin 4	3	68⅛	68	68	—1¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	6	69	67⅞	69	+1¼
Houston Oil	38	12¼	11¾	12	+ ¼
Howe Sound 2	10	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	27¾	27½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¾	5½
American Barge Line Co	12⅛	13¼
American Hardware Co	29¼	31¼
American Manufacturing	44¾	47¾
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	
American Optical	31⅝	33⅝
American Wringer Co	10¼	11⅛
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	38	41⅛
Arlington Mills	50½	53¾
Art Metal Construction	24	25¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29¾	31¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23½	25¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅞	9⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18¾	20⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25¾
Boston Wov Hose&Rubber	37¾	40½
Brown Co	1.80	2.10
Brown Co pf	34	36¾
Campbell AS Co Inc	6¾	7⅝
Central Railway Signal A	30½	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¾	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅞	18¼
Colonial Stores	19⅛	20⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	45½	48¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29¼
Draper Corporation	74¼	77¼
Durez Plastic & Chemical	65¼	68¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	10⅛	11
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅞	21¾
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅞
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	25¼	27½
Food Fair Stores Inc	46¾	49¾
Fruit of the Loom	35	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16½	18
General Machinery	21⅜	23¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9½
†Gotdall Worsted Company	52	55
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	9⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	85¾	89¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34¾	36¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¼	8⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	21½	24
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf b	19⅞	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅛	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	33¼
International Detrola	13⅞	14¾
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅛	23
Landers Frary & Clark	37⅜	40⅞
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	112½	116½
Marathon Paper Mills	54⅜	58
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61¼	64½
Merck & Co	40¼	43¼
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	49½	50¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22⅜	24⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8⅝	9¼
Nashawena Mills	19¼	20⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	7⅝	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38¼	41¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¼	86¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	14⅛	15⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	62¾	67¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	75¾	79
Nicholson File Company	35½	38
Nonquitt Mills	34	37
Ohio Finance	8⅞	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41⅞	44¾
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Market Cold Storage & W	69	..
Quincy Mkt C S&W 5 pf	90	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	46¾	49¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34	36
Rochester Telephone	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	34	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	59¾	..
Sanford Mills	45¾	48¾
Submarine Signal Co	36¼	38¾
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	62¼	65¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅛	2½
United Elastic Corp	17⅜	18⅞
U S Envelope Company	71⅞	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	124	129
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	81¾	85½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103¼	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29½	31⅞
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅞	10⅞
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	40¼
Warren Bros Class C	13⅜	14¼
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13

* Ex-dividend. † Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	116¼	120¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	104¾	108¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	019¾	113¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	96⅜	100¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	117¾	121¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	48½	51
Jamaica Water Supply	32¼	35
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	105¾	109¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	103¾	107¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $ 7pf	110¾	114¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	99⅜	..
Northern Indiana Gas Co (com)	31	33¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	71¾	74¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	81¾	84¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113½	117½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110¾	114⅝
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	106¾	109¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	103	106½
Public Service Colo	26⅝	28⅛
Public Service Ind	17⅞	19⅜
Public Service Ind 5 pf	106¾	110⅜
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¾	114¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	105¾	109¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106½	110½
San Diego Gas & Electric	13¼	14⅜
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19⅞	21⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	..
Southwestern Public Serv	15¾	17⅛
Tampa Electric Co	24	26
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¾	113¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	149⅜	153¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14½	16
Beverly Gas & Electric	39	..
Brockton Gas Light	8⅞	9½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Ser	10¾	12⅜
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	..
Conn Light & Power	43¼	46½
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	24⅞	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	84¼	88¼
Hartford Electric Light	50	52¾
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	16⅞	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	81	84½
Mass Power & Light pf	17½	18⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56½	59¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	33	34¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58½	60½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	105¼	109¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	97¾	101¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	42¼	44¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	40¼	42¾
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	7⅞	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	30	32½
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	22¼	24¼
Western Mass Companies	23	25

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	135½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50½	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (3a)	74	77½
American Alliance (1a)	23½	25⅞
American Casualty Co	11⅜	12⅞
American Equitable (1)	17	18½
American Insur Newark (½a)	15⅛	16⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	50¾	53¾
American Reserve	14⅝	16⅛
American Surety (2½)	56½	59
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	575	605
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	21⅝
City of New York (½e)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1a)	49	51
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39½	42
Federal (1.40)	45¾	49¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62½	66½
Firemen's Fund (SF) (3)	86	90
Firemen'sNewark (.40)	12¼	13¼
Franklin Fire	26	28
General Reinsurance (2)	48¾	51¾
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	46
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅜	9½
Great Amer Insurance (1.20)	29⅜	31⅜
Hanover (1.20)	28¾	30¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	97	101½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	28⅜	30⅛
Homestead (1¼e)	13¾	..
Insurance Co N Amer (2½a)	85¾	88¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9
Maryland Casualty	8½	9¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	69	72½
Merch & Mfrs of NY (.40)	6⅛	7¼
Merchants F Association (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	60	63
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	169	179
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25⅜	27⅜
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	13⅞	15⅜
North River (1)	23¼	25
Northeast Insurance	5⅝	6⅞
Northern (3a)	91	95½
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	104½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	51
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	83	87
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅛	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075e)	4⅝	6⅜
Republic Insurance Co Tex (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine	70¼	73¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¼	46¾
Security (1.40)	35⅞	37⅞
Springfield (4½a)	117	122½
Standard Accident	59¾	63½
Travelers (16)	473	488
United States Fid & Guaran (1a)	37⅜	39⅞
United States Fire (2)	47½	50¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅞	35⅞

a Also extra or extras. g Paid last year. e Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.97	4.36
Amerexe Holding	25.50	27.875
American Business Shares	3.78	4.14
Axe Houghton Fund	15.11	16.25
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.54	105.77
Boston Fund	18.2	19.58
Broad Street Investing	29.62	32.02
Bullock Fund	15.86	17.38
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.95
Century Shares Trust	28.86	31.03
Chemical Fund	9.83	10.64
Christiana Securities Co	2650.00	2750.00
Commodity Corp	9.17	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.75	44.75
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.96	23.59
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.47	14.46
Equitable Invest Corp	31.82	34.22
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.46	20.96
Fund Investors Inc	23.45	25.70
General Capital	34.64	37.25
General Investors Trust	5.54	5.96
Group Securities Inc:		
Fully Admin Shares	7.28	8.00
Railroad Shares	3.73	4.11
Steel Shares	4.54	5.00
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.60	24.52
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.91	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 29.37	S-1	27.94
B-2 ..... 32.24	S-2	14.66
B-3 ..... 20.22	S-3	11.52
B-4 ..... 11.61	S-4	5.32
K-1 ..... 20.15	K-2	23.82
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.80	....
‡‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	41.70	....
Manhattan Bank Funds	9.04	9.94
Maryland Fund	4.70	5.30
Mass Invest Tr	22.21	23.88
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.06	11.89
Mutual Invest	11.43	12.49
Nation Wide Voting	1.33	....
New England Fund	13.07	14.08
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.84	7.53
allroad	5.72	6.30
Railroad Equipment	7.51	8.26
Steel	6.37	7.01
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.625	23.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.24	15.31
Quarterly Income Shares	7.00	1.65
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	109.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.57	3.92
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.90	95.80
Spencer Trask Fund	15.09	16.08
State Street Invest	42.96	46.16
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	17.09	18.77
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr AA mod. sec mod	2.79	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.89	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.97	5.74
Nation Wide Sec	3.92	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.58	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.41	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.45	....
U S Elec Lt&Pow "A"	16.65	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	33.25	25.25

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	16⅝	17¾
Piper Aircraft	13¼	25⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7¼	8¼

Boston Stocks

July 19

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	111¼	110¾	111¼	111
2.00	Bos Edison	35¾	35½	35½	35¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	68⅞	68½	68⅞	68¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	41½	40¼	41½	40⅜
..	Bos & Me A pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	7½
..	Bos & Me st pf	3½	3½	3½	4
..	Bos & M st A pf	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
..	Bos & M st C pf	8	8	8	8½
..	Bos & M st D pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
.64	Bos Pers Prop	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
.50a	Copper Range	6¾	6¾	6¾	7⅛
..	E Mass SRpfB	71½	71½	71½	71½
1.00b	Employers Gr	31	31	31	30¾
.87a	General Capital	34.80	34.80	34.80	34.80
	Hath Bak A	6	6	6	6
2.00	Island Cr Coal	29	29	29	29
.30a	Lamson	4⅛	4¼	4¼	4¼
.50a	Narr Rac Asso	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
2.75a	NE T&T	108½	108⅛	108⅛	108½
	Quincy Min	2	2	2	2
.60	Shaw Assoc	13¾	13¾	13¾	14⅜
1.20a	Torrington	33¾	33½	33¾	33
2.00	Un Tw Drill	28	27¾	28	28
2.50	Un Sh M	77	77	77	77
1.50	Un Sh M pf	44¼	43¼	44¼	44¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Cotton Consumption Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during June totaled 805,735 bales of lint and 118,866 bales of linters, compared with 831,889 of lint and 120,831 of linters during May this year, and 918,433 of lint and 97,334 of linters during June last year.

100,000th Machine Gun Accepted

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—The 100,000th machine gun produced by the Brown-Lipe-Chapin division of General Motors Corporation has been accepted for the Army by Col. Frank J. Atwood, Rochester Ordnance District chief.

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Bank Official

By a Staff Photographer

Oscar A. Schlaikjer

Appointed vice-president and general counsel of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Mr. Schlaikjer was formerly counsel of the bank. At the same time, Ansgar R. Berge, formerly assistant secretary of the bank, was named secretary.

U. S. Debt Put At $295 Billion As of June 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The total net private and public debt of the United States has increased $21,000,000,000 in the six months to June 30, 1944, to $295,000,000,000 and compares with $166,000,000,000 at the end of 1940, according to the Department of Commerce in an article just published in its Survey of Current Business. Author of the article is Alvin Slater of the national income unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic. In 1943 the net debt increase was put at about $50,000,000.

Gross indebtedness was placed at $388,000,000,000 as of June 30 last, compared with $316,000,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1943, and $200,000,000,000 at the end of 1940. Mr. Slater points out that the rise has been entirely in the debt of the Federal Government and that all other major categories of the debt—state and local government, corporate debt, consumer short-term debt and farm and urban real estate debt—have receded during the war period.

The Federal debt expansion, says the author, has made it possible for other agencies, such as state and local administrations, to provide funds for debt retirement and to eliminate almost all their borrowing.

Mr. Slater regards the wartime decline of non-Federal indebtedness as a significant consideration in appraising the postwar economic situation holding that the improved position of many types of borrowers may create more freedom for expansion after the war.

The volume of non-Federal debt outstanding declined in 1942 and 1943, a period characterized by the most rapid increase in productivity and income in the nation's history, the article says. At the end of last year the net debt outstanding, aside from moneys owed by the Federal Government, totaled $126,500,000,000, a drop of $9,300,000,000 in two years.

Except for railroad, the net long-term debt of corporations was reduced $400,000,000 last year. This reduction was made possible, said Mr. Slater, because the Federal Government financed approximately $15,000,000,000 of industrial facilities, while plants not engaged in war production found it difficult to expand.

He estimated that the long-term debt of the railroads was reduced $300,000,000 in 1943, $100,000,000 less than in 1942, as the railroads continued the policy of applying high wartime earnings to liquidate their funded indebtedness.

Monetary Conference Agrees On Allocation of Bank Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 19 — Provision agreement was reported yesterday by committee members of the conference here that "there will be an equitable" allocation of the future loans of the proposed bank for reconstruction and development, as between countries such as those of Europe and Asia needing reconstruction, and countries such as those of Latin America desirous of loans for new industrial development. This problem had been vexing committee discussions over the bank, and the compromise puts the solution on the shoulders of the future managers of the bank.

Very satisfactory progress was again reported on the final work on both the fund and the bank. Commission One, considering the fund, disposed of a number of points. Among these was the question of the future home office of the fund management. The British withdrew their proposal that the home office be chosen later by the fund management. Thus in effect the site of the fund remains with the United States. As the draft now stands, the fund's home office will be in the country of the largest quota. Of course in case the U. S. Congress fails to ratify and the other countries set up the fund, the home office would presumably go to London.

Manager's Power Curbed

Agreements were also reached curbing the power of the future executive manager of the fund. This powerful full-time executive may not also head the board of governors of the fund, according to the latest decision. Also the rest of his executive committee must be full-time paid officials. These changes were made in the original draft in order to put checks around the possible arbitrary power of the executive director.

In addition, a highly technical and complicated "liquidation formula" was agreed on for dividing up the assets of the fund in case it is ultimately dissolved. Satisfactory definitions were threshed out for "gold" in connection with original subscriptions and for "current account" in connection with the requirement that member countries may not ask to buy foreign exchange from the fund except to meet exchange deficits "on current account."

Work on the bank continued in the committee stage. An official spokesman said that current decisions will make the bank such a conservative institution that it will "lean over backwards." Total outstanding liabilities, including direct and indirect loans and guarantees, must not exceed $10,000,000,000.

Officials will not predict how this will be divided up, as the bank may go in most heavily for either guarantees of privately handled underwritings or for direct borrowing for re-loan on its own bond, depending on the tastes of the investment market.

Subscribed Capital

Thus the bank will have a subscribed capital of perhaps $9,000,000,000 from the 44 United and associated nations with perhaps another $1,000,000,000 later from other countries. Of this $2,000,000,000 will be paid in which the bank may loan directly if it sees fit. It can also call up the other $8,000,000,000 and loan that, or it can borrow $8,000,000,000 by the issue of debentures or other obligations and loan it, or it can merely guarantee up to $8,000,000,000 of privately distributed loans. But its total of outstanding obligations, including paid in capital, debentures, and guarantees, cannot exceed $10,000,000,000 except to the extent that the bank accumulates a surplus from commissions and interest.

Pressure to have the bank conservatively set up came not only from the United States but from a number of smaller nations which do not expect to want loans and which feel that though a large proportion of the loans may be made in New York they are not eager to involve themselves in large guarantees.

Banks Found Holding Over Half of U. S. Short-Term Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial banks as of Feb. 29, 1944, held more than half the outstanding short-term securities issued directly or guaranteed by the United States.

This was disclosed in the annual review of government financing issued by C. J. Devine & Co., specialists in federal and municipal securities.

Commercial bank holdings of government securities due or callable within one year amounted to $22,300,000,000, an increase of 12.1 per cent over the similar holdings of Nov. 30, 1942; one to five-year maturities $16,000,000,000, up 5.5 per cent; and five to 10-year maturities $17,200,000,000, up 6.7 per cent.

The survey pointed out that during the 17 months beginning January, 1943, the Government spent over $125,000,000,000 of which it had to borrow more than $75,000,000,000.

Total Government holdings of the commercial banks were $59,800,000,000 an increase of 25.3 per cent over November, 1942. Savings banks held $6,700,000,000, up 2.6 per cent; insurance companies $15,400,000,000, up 6.1 per cent; Federal Reserve banks, Government agencies and trust funds $15,700,000,000 up 7.4 per cent and other investors $32,000,000,000, up 17.5 per cent.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July wheat					
Chicago	1.58	1.57½	1.57⅜	1.57⅜	
Minneapolis	1.57	1.56⅜	1.56⅜	1.56⅞	
Kansas City	1.49	1.48¾	1.48¼	1.48¾	
Sept. wheat					
Chicago	1.57	1.56½	1.56⅜	1.56¾	
Minneapolis	1.53¼	1.52¾	1.52¾	1.52⅞	
Kansas City	1.50	1.49¾	1.49¼	1.49⅞	
Dec wheat					
Chicago	1.58⅜	1.58	1.58	1.58⅜	
Minneapolis	1.54	1.53¾	1.53¼	1.53⅞	
Kansas City	1.51½	1.50⅞	1.50⅞	1.51½	
July oats					
Chicago	.78	77⅞	78	77⅝	
Minneapolis	....	....	73	73	
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.10	1.10½	1.09⅜	1.10	1.09¼
September	1.10½	1.10⅜	1.10¼	1.10⅜	1.10⅜
December	1.12	1.13	1.11⅞	1.12⅜	1.12
May	1.14¾	1.15¼	1.13⅞	1.14½	1.14
Barley, Chicago					
July	1.26¼	1.26¾	1.26¼	1.26¾	1.26
September	1.15	1.15¼	1.14⅞	1.14⅞	1.14¾
December	1.15	1.15	1.14⅜	1.14⅜	1.14½
August	....	....	....	1.19	....

Wool

Grease

July	....	....	....	93.5n	93.5
October	....	....	....	92.0n	92.0
December	....	....	....	90.0n	90.0
March	....	....	....	89.3n	89.3
May	....	....	....	88.0n	88.0
Tops					
July	....	....	....	134.0b	134.0
October	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.5b	128.5
December	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.5b	124.5
March	120.5	120.5	120.0	120.5t	120.5
May	117.7	118.0	117.5	118.0t	118.0

b Bid. n Nominal. t Traded.

Cotton

October	21.54	21.55	21.45	21.46	21.58
December	21.35	21.35	21.26	21.28	21.38
March	21.23	21.24	21.10	21.10	21.27
May	21.05	21.06	20.95	20.96	21.11
July	20.88	20.88	20.78	20.80	20.90

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

November	1.50	1.54	1.50	1.54	1.47
Eggs					
October	39.40	40.05	39.35	39.95	39.65
November	....	....	....	40.00n	40.00
December	39.55	40.05	39.40	40.05	39.55
Potatoes					
November	....	....	....	2.99n	3.99
n Nominal					

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Central of Georgia Railway

NEW YORK (AP)—Three banks acting as mortgage trustees have announced their opposition to the reorganization plan for Central of Georgia Railway Co. Proposed early this year by Merrel P. Callaway, trustee of the road, it was disclosed. Principal basis of opposition is the allocation of securities recommended in the Callaway plan. Objections to the plan have been filed with the Interstate Commission by the Liberty National Bank & Trust Co. of Savannah, Ga., trustee of the railroad's first mortgage; Bankers Trust Co. of New York, trustee of the consolidated mortgage, and Chemical Bank & Trust Co. of New York, trustee of the refunding and general mortgage.

Says Britain Seeks Agreement With U. S. On Reconversion

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Hugh Dalton, Economic Warfare Minister, informed Commons yesterday that Britain was trying to obtain an agreement with the United States to regulate the industrial switch from wartime to peacetime production.

Questions and answers disclosed disturbed feelings about markets, in view of the efforts of U. S. War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson to permit American industry to return partly to production of civilian goods.

Mr. Dalton, who also is President of the Board of Trade, said war production still would come first in Britain, but that the Government was prepared to consider requests from British manufacturers to prepare for peacetime production.

"Our limited resources now are heavily strained by the claims of urgent war production," he said.

WPB Bans Use Of Some Lumber

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has banned the use of certain grades of white oak, spruce, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Idaho white pine, white fir, and red cypress in the manufacture of 26 types of products.

The agency also prohibited the use of any lumber except birch, beech, maple, pecan and oak in the manufacture of hardwood flooring. Gum is the only other major hard wood normally used for flooring.

Lumber from mills producing less than 5,000 board feet daily is exempt from the ruling.

The items which may not be made from the restricted grades and species include:

Most farm implements, agricultural equipment and supplies, small boats and sail boats, wood heels and shanks for shoes, boxes other than shipping containers, caskets, store fixtures, flooring, doweling, furniture, mop handles and some hand tools, musical instruments, step ladders and most other ladders, lockers and shelving, millwork, mobile housing, prefabricated housing, plumber's woodwork, radio and phonograph cabinets, refrigerators, window shade rollers, display signs, toys and children's wagons, luggage, wooden ware and novelties.

The following grades and species are aff

Sports News

Flying Swede Posts 4:01.6 Mile Record

STOCKHOLM, July 19 (AP)—Arne Andersson, the flying Swedish school teacher, ran a world record mile of 4:01.6 yesterday, an indication that the much-discussed, but elusive four-minute mile is just around the corner.

In clipping a full second off the world standard of 4:02.6 that he set a year ago July 1, Andersson beat his more famous countryman, Gunder Haegg, by two meters. Haegg was timed in 4:02, his fastest speed for the distance.

Fourth Mark

It was the fourth world record that the Swedish runners have broken within the last month. On June 25 Haegg set a new standard of 8:46.4 for the two-mile and on July 7 sped the 1,500-meters in the record time of 3:43. A few days later Andersson, who used to be known as Haegg's shadow because he always ran second to Gunder, hung up a mark of 2:56.6 for the three-quarters mile.

Andersson's 4:01.6 mile was the latest development in the running of the event that has become a monopoly for him and Haegg. They have shattered the mark four times in the last two years, cutting nearly five seconds off the 4:06.4 turned in by Sidney Wooderson, of England, in 1937.

Mile Table

"I cannot imagine anyone running the mile in four minutes or less during this or the next few years," Andersson declared a year ago after his 4:02.6 feat. However, if he can shave a full second off the record in one year's time, the four-minute mile may soon become a reality.

The following table shows how the mile record has been lowered during the last 70 years:

Year	Runner	Place	Time
1874	Slade, England,	England	4:24.5
1882	George, England,	England	4:21.4
1895	Connell, U. S.		4:15.6
1911	Jones, Cornell, U. S		4:15.4
1913	Jones, Cornell, U. S		4:14.4
1915	Taber, Brown, U. S		4:12.6
1923	Nurmi, Finland,	Sweden	4:10.4
1931	Ladoumegue, France,	France	4:09.2
1933	Lovelock, New Zealand, U. S.		4:07.6
1934	Cunningham, Kansas, U. S.		4:06.8
1937	Wooderson, England,	Eng.	4:06.4
1942	Haegg, Sweden,	Sweden	4:06.2
1942	Haegg, Sweden,	Sweden	4:04.6
1943	Andersson, Sweden,	Sweden	4:02.6
1944	Andersson, Sweden,	Sweden	4:01.6

The American outdoor mile record was set by Haegg on July 24, 1943, at Cambridge, Mass., when he was timed in 4:05.3. Bill Hulse of New York, who was clocked at 4:06 in running second to Haegg, is America's fastest outdoor miler. Cunningham ran a mile in 4:04.4 on Dartmouth's indoor track in 1938, but this mark is not officially recognized.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results July 18

International League

Toronto 3, Buffalo 2.
Newark 3, Syracuse 0.
Baltimore 5, Jersey City 0.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

St. Paul 3-5, Kansas City 2-2
Louisville 14-10, Toledo 9-4.
Columbus 9-4, Indianapolis 3-1.
Minneapolis 3, Milwaukee 2.

Eastern League

Elmira 7, Utica 3.
Williamsport 3, Binghamton 2.
Albany 6, Scranton 2.
Hartford 10, Wilkes-Barre 8.

Southern Association

Memphis 4, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 5, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans 10, Mobile 1.
Atlanta 8, Little Rock 7.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 3, Seattle 1.
Oakland 2, Sacramento 1.
Hollywood at Portland, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Billy Southworth Refuses To Claim Flag for Leaders

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP) — With the St. Louis Cardinals boasting a comfortable edge, everyone admits the 1942 and 1943 National League pennant winners are a cinch for the 1944 flag. Everyone, that is, except Manager Billy Southworth.

Billy the Kid, cornered with the question: "Are you ready to claim the pennant, in view of your long lead?" looked startled for a minute and then answered:

"Goodness gracious, no! We are hopeful, of course, but this is no season to be making predictions.

Will Lose Men

"If I had some of my old teams, with a good first-line defense and offense, backed up by substitutes almost on a par with the regulars, maybe I could say we'd win after piling up a lead like we have.

"But we are certain to lose some men, through injuries and calls to the service, and you just can't tell what will happen. George Munger, who won 11 and lost two for us, is gone. Fred Schmidt, relief pitcher and a good one, and Stan Musial, the league's leading hitter, have passed their induction examinations and are eligible for call at any time. We'd certainly miss fellows like that.

"We aren't claiming anything at this stage. We're just out there every day, trying to win every game, trying to please the fans, and hoping for the best. Of course, I'll admit we are in a pretty good position, with the season more than half gone."

Billy thought a long time before answering a question as to which team he'd like to oppose in the World Series, then said:

Browns Good

"Well, we aren't in the series yet. If we get in, it won't matter much about the opposition, for we know it will be tough. That American race is a 'dilly,' and you can be sure those Browns have something to stay up there. Those Yankees are coming strong, too, and they'll be hard to beat. But then, the Yanks are always tough to beat."

Southworth said the All-Star Game, in which he piloted the National Leaguers to a 7-1 win over the Americans, was one of the "most satisfying" contests he had ever had a hand in.

"We were red hot, and no team in the world could have beaten us that night," he declared.

As we left Billy's hotel suite, where two of his roomless pitchers were catching a pregame nap, we said: "Well, see you at the World Series."

Billy just grinned!

Intercollegiate Grid Heads Meet To Play for '44

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP) — The National Association of Football Commissioners—the top men governing the collegiate game—met here today for a two-day conclave "to consider common problems and effect arrangements" for the 1944 season.

The "common problems" mentioned in the announcement of the fifth annual commissioners' gathering may include recommendations for changes in the collegiate rules. There has been widespread agitation for the rah-rah boys to play the more spectacular type of game employed by the pros, and, also, to ease the eligibility regulations.

Columbia's Lou Little, among others, has suggested that the collegians move the goal posts back to the goal line, permit a passer to toss any place back of scrimmage, and allow a player recovering a fumble to run as far as he can with the ball.

The convention comes on the heels of an assertion released by the Central Office for Eastern Collegiate Athletics in New York that college football is "over the hump" for the duration. Compared with 1943, the Central Office says, next fall's outlook is rosy.

More colleges will play football in 1944 than last year, the eastern football group says, with the South returning the most schools to active competition after a season or two of inactivity.

Braves vs. Cubs; Sox Win

The Braves opened a four game series with the Chicago Cubs this afternoon at Allston . . . As they were only 2½ contests to the rear of the sixth place Cubs early today, the Braves obviously were in a position to do themselves a lot of good . . . On Saturday the flag bound St. Louis Cardinals open a series here . . . In an exhibition at Quonset Point, R. I., last night the Braves defeated the Naval nine of that station, 6-0 . . . Whitey Wietelmann will be on the sidelines for a while longer, despite his eagerness to play shortstop with an injured hand.

Bouncing back after their disappointing series at Yankee Stadium, the Red Sox defeated the White Sox last night at Chicago, 4-2, in 11 innings . . . It was Tex Hughson's 14th victory of the season and his fourth over Jimmy Dykes . . . As the Browns blanked the Yankees, the Red Sox early today were just one game out of second place, but still four behind the leaders . . . Joe Cronin has now taken 11 straight from Dkyes . . . Bob Johnson, at .321, has joined Bobby Doerr and Pete Fox among the American League batting leaders.

Doerr took the batting lead last night . . . Hal Wagner returned to the lineup again at Chicago . . . His shoulder must be all right . . . The Yankees have tallied just one lone run in their last three games with the Browns . . . A far cry from the Yankees of old . . . The Cardinals have taken seven in a row and eight out of nine for the year from the Dodgers, a circumstance which must disturb Branch Rickey considerably . . . The Braves and Cubs play a double-header here tomorrow . . . This is Stan Hack's first appearance in the Hub this season.

Garrett Hot

SEATTLE, July 19 (AP)—Eugene Garrett of San Diego, No. 4 ranked national junior tennis player, had a reason for being hot under the collar.

The Washington State tennis tournament committee failed to recognize his name and didn't seed him. And his first opponent, Cliff Johnson of the Army, put up such a battle yesterday that Garrett needed three hours to hook him, 16—14, 6—8, 6—4, with the temperatures in the 90s on Seattle's hottest day of the year.

Cubs Release York

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP) — The Chicago Cubs have released Tony York, utility infielder, to the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League subject to 24 hours recall.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, and Walker, Brooklyn, .354.
Runs—Ott, New York, 64.
Runs batted in—Weintraub, New York, 56.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, and Walker, Brooklyn, 109.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 29.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 13.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 20.
Stolen bases—Ryan, Boston, and Lupien, Philadelphia, 12.
Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 15-3, .883.

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .329.
Runs—Johnson, Boston, Cullenbine, Cleveland, 62.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 56.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 104.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 26.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 8.
Home Runs—Metheny, New York, Cullenbine, Cleveland, 11.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 26.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 10-2, .833.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	55	23	.705
12	Cincinnati	44	36	.550
12½	Pittsburgh	41	34	.547
16½	New York	40	41	.494
20½	Philadelphia	34	43	.442
21	Chicago	32	42	.432
22	Brooklyn	34	46	.425
23½	Boston	32	47	.405

Results July 18
New York 5, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 0.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	49	32	.570
3	New York	43	37	.537
4	Boston	44	40	.524
7	Detroit	42	44	.488
7	Washington	41	43	.488
7½	Cleveland	41	44	.482
9	Chicago	36	42	.462
10½	Philadelphia	37	46	.446

Results July 18
Boston 4, Chicago 2. (11 inns.).
St. Louis 8, New York 0.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 6, Washington 5. (11 inns.).

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	S	A	T	Y	R	S
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Place your order for these items with
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Will be closed
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Anticipate your needs now
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Keep the Freshness of Your New Wardrobe by having us clean it.
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Dasch's
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800 Wood Street at South Avenue

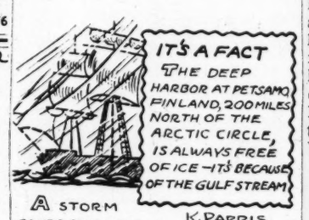
Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Facts and Figures

GERMAN SOLDIERS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA DISOBEYED THE CEASE-FIRING ORDERS WHICH CAME WITH THE FIRST WORLD WAR ARMISTICE IN 1918. THEY FOUGHT FOR TWO MORE WEEKS BEFORE SURRENDERING TO THE BRITISH.


IT'S A FACT
THE DEEP HARBOR AT PETSAMO, FINLAND, 200 MILES NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, IS ALWAYS FREE OF ICE—IT'S BECAUSE OF THE GULF STREAM
K. PARRIS

A STORM SAVED ENGLAND FROM INVASION IN 1588,—IT HELPED DESTROY THE SPANISH ARMADA

Words of Current Interest

Advocate (noun) (I John 2:1)—*Ad'-vo-kat* (first *a* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, second *a* quick-long as in chaotic). When the word is used as a verb, the second *a* is long.

The original Greek noun which this word translates suggests someone "called" to a person's side; and in this reference it would seem to be for the purpose of help or counsel, or to act as intercessor.

Blazons—*Bla'-z'nz* (*a* long). This word grew out of heraldry, which is the art or practice of recording or depicting family emblems, or coats of arms, on shields or escutcheons. The process was called "blazoning." By inference, the word "blazon" may also mean "to depict in colors," or, in a still broader sense, "to depict with brilliance," "to adorn or embellish." It traces back, through the idea of heraldry, to the French *blason* or *blasoun*, "a shield," and should not be confused with the similar word "blaze," which has a quite different ancestry.

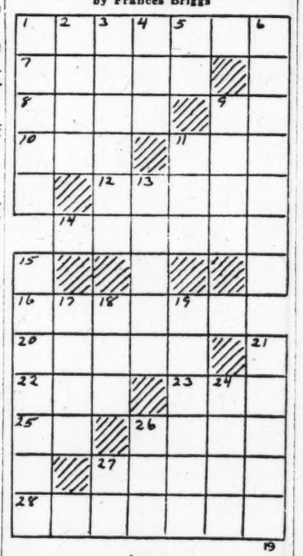
Polytheism—*Pol'-i-the-iz'm* (*o* and both *i*'s short, *e* quick-long as in event, *th* unvoiced as in *thin*). From the Greek *polytheos* (*polys*, "many," and *theos*, "god"), meaning "of or belonging to many gods." Hence our word may be defined as the "doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods."

Self-abnegation — *Ab'-ne-ga'-shun* (first *a* short, *e* quick-long as in event, second *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

The Latin noun is *abnegatio*, from the verb *abnegare* (*ab*, "away," and *negare*, "to deny"). Self-abenegation, then, is a denial, or renouncing, of self.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Studio of a painter or sculptor is what?
7—What would you call a priest of ancient Celtic religion of Britain and Gaul?
8—What is a river of Yorkshire, England?
9—What is the Roman numeral for 53?
10—Lowing of a cow.
11—What is the jurisdiction of a bishop?
12—What substance might have a watermark?
14—What mythical creatures were half man, half beast?
16—Where did Lorna Doone live?
20—What poet is author of "Just Folks"?
22—Vase.
23—What is the coarse part of flax?
25—Pronoun.
26—Aeolus kept winds imprisoned in what?
27—Who is subject of a world-famous painting by Millet?
28—What are small Chinese boats?

Down
1—Quincy, Mass., was birthplace of what President of U. S.?
2—What is a musical composition for three voices or instruments?
3—Who was carried away to Crete by Zeus?
4—To be situated.
5—What is known as the "Gem State" (abbr.)?
6—What is opposed to "obverse"?
9—A gaze askance.
11—Who is subject of a novel by James Fenimore Cooper?
13—What is Greece's so-called "Holy Mountain"?
15—Peas and beans are what?
17—Who is the Moresco boy, servant to Crusoe, in "Robinson Crusoe"?
18—Adult males.
19—Capital of Canada is on what river?
21—What are large water jugs with wide mouths?
24—Place for baking.
26—In golf, what is the top or face of a bunker called?
27—What is a symbol for samarium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Unexpected Gift

A man we know got a letter last week from a friend of his who is in the Army, taking his basic training in the South. It included a fairly urgent request for a loan of twenty-five dollars, which the soldier promised to return after his next pay day. Our friend hopped right over to a Western Union office and filled out a money-order blank, putting down the recipient's Army serial number for the identifying question to be asked at the other end. The clerk, however, said the Western Union preferred to identify recipients by their birth dates, so he crossed out the serial number and wrote "Birthday, July 16." He has just received another letter from the soldier, thanking him for his thoughtfulness in making the order a birthday gift instead of a loan. Our man needed the money to pay his taxes, too.—The New Yorker.

War Maps

He shot an arrow into the air:
It fell to earth—he knew not where.
But we know where the thing went—
It fooled about the Continent,
And now, of course, we find our maps
Infested by these little chaps.
—H. R. in London Daily Mail.

Banquet

From London we hear that a zoo keeper was so impressed with the current Russian victories that he ordered a 21-bun salute for the Russian bear inhabitants.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"I had it explained to me once—erosion they call it"

Travelers Know

The only reason a road is good,
As every traveler knows,
Is just because of the homes, the homes, the homes
To which it goes.

JOYCE KILMER

"Old-Fashioned Honesty"

(El Paso Times)

El Paso

There's still a lot of good, old-fashioned honesty in the world, and a story told to city police by Ed Holscher proves it.

A couple of days ago a soldier came to Mr. Holscher's home in New Mexico and said that he had a flat tire. The car was miles out on a state highway and the soldier had no way to get back to camp.

Mr. Holscher took a tire from his own car and gave it to the serviceman, saying, "Just leave it at the police station when you get to El Paso."

Saturday, Mr. Holscher came to the station and claimed his tire, which the soldier had left as he promised to do. Neither man had ever seen each other before, and probably never will again.

Alaska produces more than one-half the canned salmon in the world.

NEWS ITEM— IT'S FOOLISH TO BE AFRAID OF SNAKES.
OH, JANE! THERE'S A BIG SNAKE IN THE GARDEN!
ALL RIGHT—DON'T HURT IT
I WON'T
ISN'T HIS COLORING BEAUTIFUL?
YES--MOST PEOPLE ARE SO SILLY - THEY WANT TO KILL THEM RIGHT AWAY
THEY DON'T REALIZE HOW MUCH GOOD SNAKES DO--THEY WON'T BOTHER YOU IF YOU DON'T DISTURB THEM
IT'S JUST FEAR THAT MAKES PEOPLE WANT TO HARM THEM-SEE! HE'S MOVING!
NOW, DARLING, WHAT WERE WE JUST TALKING ABOUT
L.F. VAN ZELM

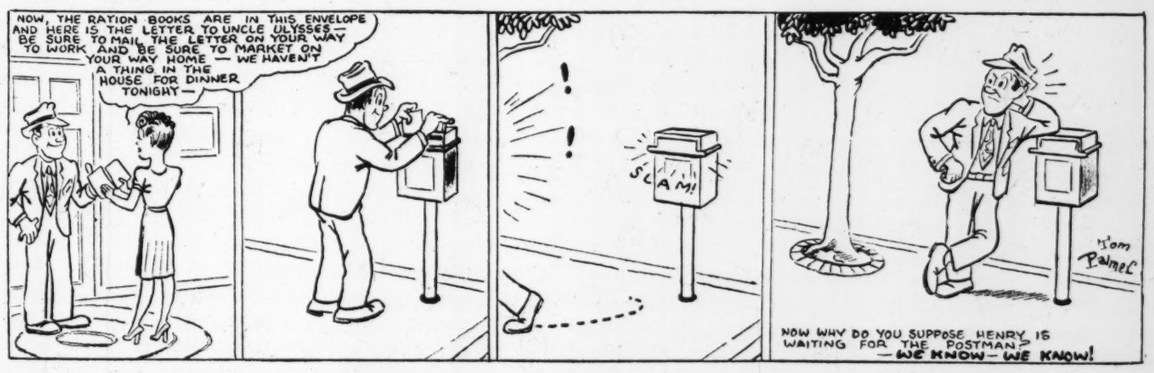
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Picking Wasn't the Real Trouble*

By LE PELLEY

HAVE YOU BEEN OUT PICKING BLUEBERRIES, BENJAMIN?
YES, MOM...
MY... IS THAT ALL YOU GOT!? YOU COULDN'T HAVE DONE VERY MUCH PICKING.....
I SAID, YOU COULDN'T HAVE DONE MUCH PICKING....
YES'M... WE REALLY DID PLENTY OF PICKING....

The Taffles—*To Eat or Not to Eat!*

By PALMER


NOW, THE RATION BOOKS ARE IN THIS ENVELOPE AND HERE IS THE LETTER TO UNCLE ULYSSES—BE SURE TO MAIL THE LETTER ON YOUR WAY TO WORK, AND BE SURE TO MARKET ON YOUR WAY HOME — WE HAVEN'T A THING IN THE HOUSE FOR DINNER TONIGHT—
SLAM!
NOW WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE HENRY IS WAITING FOR THE POSTMAN? —WE KNOW—WE KNOW!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Mistake*

By RODGERS

I thought for a while today that Mr. Simpson had lost his way—
For we didn't take the usual road to Uncle George's farm—
Instead we drove 'way out into the country and stopped at an old, old house—
And no one seemed surprised but me, so I guess that's where he intended to go all along!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Passing Parade*

By THE HAGERS

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1944

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

This Is It

It is difficult to overemphasize the importance of General Montgomery's break-through Southeast of Caen. Although it is wise to hedge these military discussions with proper qualifications, the feeling is that this is the most decisive battle of the invasion thus far, and probably will foretell both the kind and length of the fighting that is to follow.

These first six weeks of the invasion have been, among other things, a race of supply lines. That Montgomery launched his offensive before the Germans could gather sufficient force to throw him back into the sea indicates that the Allies have won this first phase.

The Nazis amassed a sizable army to contain the beachhead. The force numbering perhaps as many as 300,000 men, and at times it enjoyed, at least on local sectors, superiority in armor and in big artillery. However, using their dominant air power, new tank destroyers, and new infantry tactics the Allies have been able to cause the Germans to expend a great deal of their armor piecemeal as field artillery or in mobile defense.

Moreover, by holding at Caen, feinting at Evercy, and pushing ahead in the Saint-Lô area, the Allies compelled the Germans to concentrate their forces to the south where the Normans of old had built the great hedgerows, two or three stories high and covered with thick windbreak, to protect their lands from the stormy Atlantic. These hedgerows have been historic mantraps, but they caused the Germans to fight hardest where they could not use masses of armor and where the relatively light arms that could be brought in over the Allied beachheads could be used most effectively.

All this was not entirely against German desires. For while they apparently were unable to counterattack in the manner to which they had become accustomed, the isolation of the beachhead left them in possession of the rocket coast, from which it is believed they hope to launch even more irresponsible terror shortly.

But their dreams of containment were not to be fulfilled, for the American efforts proved to be diversionary. And while the diversion was progressing, Montgomery, a general who has grasped the idea of machine-age war, was gathering his mass-production tools for the sharp, spearlike thrust-through on the flat terrain he had chosen. The air barrage that preceded this break writes new military history and the way seems paved for dramatic advances.

The immediate objective, of course, is destruction of the German armies in the area. If they succeed in this objective, the Allies at Caen, under Montgomery, will have won an engagement likely to go down in history high on the list of decisive battles.

The Two-Pants-Suit Issue

It begins to look as if the two-pants-suit situation might become a campaign issue. While a plank for multiple trousers can hardly be expected to find its way into either party platform, some candidate can do worse than to come out with a pledge for the return of this prewar phenomenon.

The issue has been brought to public attention by the National Grange Monthly.

"Men do not buy two pairs of pants just because they like to spend money," observes the editor, "but because the extra pair of pants enables them to get full wear out of the coat and vest. Having been denied the extra pair of pants, it is necessary for them to buy a full suit rather than a single pair of pants. This is an extravagant use of wool."

The editor makes it clear that his objection is entirely on the ground of thrift. Price control is necessary, he grants. And he thinks the present administrator of OPA is doing his utmost to correct what the editor calls "this nonsense." But much harm has already been done, as he sees it, by bureaucrats who enacted a lot of regulations "just for the fun of regulating."

A thorough review of all OPA regulations at the present time is urged by our colleague of the tripod. Even if it takes additional staff and adds to the payroll, he thinks it would save money in the long run. For it would, he is confident bring back the two-pants suit.

And who can say what that would do to the farm vote?

A Cigarette Again?

Three hundred and fifty fatalities—to say nothing of a $5,000,000 property loss—is too heavy a price to pay for carelessness. Nothing else could have caused the devastating munitions ship explosion on San Francisco Bay. The precautions taken by Army, Merchant Marine, and Navy, including Coast Guard, under whose jurisdiction port facilities have been placed, are intricate—from the foolproof packaging of explosives at factories to their handling in the holds of ships. But human carelessness comes in the shape of fire.

"Unofficially," says a dispatch from Port Chicago, "some persons thought that a lighted match or cigarette might have caused the explosion." Obviously, however, with no survivors of the blast, the cause probably never will be known. But the offense of smoking, even on munitions ships, is persisted in, despite all the precautions of the armed guards.

On the very day of the explosion a Federal Judge in San Francisco sentenced a marine fireman to 90 days in jail for smoking aboard a ship loading munitions at Richmond, California, not far from the scene of the explosion. He was the twentieth person sentenced in the bay area for smoking on munitions ships since April 1. Similar arrests have occurred in Boston, New York, and other ports where munitions ships are loading daily.

The Coast Guard is to be commended for prosecuting these cases and enforcing strictly the orders of the Captain of the Port. But it is apparent that efforts should be redoubled. Moreover, the uniformed forces should comply with the rules that stevedores and other workmen are forced to obey. Carelessness must not be permitted to cause another Halifax catastrophe, or a cigarette stub to destroy a city.

"A Shift to the Right"

CHICAGO, JULY 19

When Henry Wallace was running for Vice-President in 1940 he received this enthusiastic indorsement:

> His first-hand knowledge of the problems of government in every sphere of life and in every single part of the nation, and indeed in the whole world, qualifies him without reservation. His practical idealism will be of great service to me individually and to the nation as a whole.

When Henry Wallace was running for renomination four years later he received this tepid "letter":

> I like him. I respect him. But the convention should weigh the pros and cons.

What lies behind this change? Is it that President Roosevelt wished to avoid the appearance of dictating the nomination as in 1940? Or has Mr. Wallace, although ranked four-to-one over any other candidate in the Gallup Poll, not developed as the "heir apparent"? Or is Mr. Roosevelt, the astute political quarterback, merely calling signals for a shift to the right?

There is much to support the last supposition. The President has had to depend chiefly on businessmen rather than New Deal theorists to administer the war agencies. If we omit wartime restrictions and expenditures, little that could be called New Deal legislation has been offered for many months, and in Congress the President has found himself thwarted repeatedly by a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans. Above all, he knows that most Americans are today working and at good wages—so there is little "hardship" push toward the political left.

Does this mean that Mr. Roosevelt has permanently dismissed Dr. New Deal? F. D. R.'s course can seldom be described as permanent. For weeks his political advisers have been meticulously calculating—and at Chicago they are still calculating—possible voter reactions. Would a Wallace nomination draw enough additional labor and Negro votes in big and doubtful Northern States to offset conservative votes it might drive away and the ill will of Southern party leaders it might incur? Mr. Roosevelt could not be sure.

The letter of "endorsement" must be taken as a move to the right. It is also a rather open confession that no New Dealer has arisen who can carry on. The Democratic left wing has not developed any great power in Congress. While the South has not recaptured the Democratic Party, even in this wartime election it will not drive easily in the same harness with the C. I. O. And once the curb of war necessities is off, who will be able to handle this incongruous team? The pulling and hauling over the Vice-Presidency points up the question.

The $64 Question

Russell in the Los Angeles Times

Our Readers Say—

Opportunities for Women

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We all know that a big number of women are working in factories, shops and stores nine hours a day since the emergency began. Among them are a good many who never worked before. But there is a big percentage of still idle women left yet. Especially there are many wives of service men without children who, through their allotments, are able to carry on without doing productive war work. At the same time they are looking forward to that day which will bring their husbands home. We all know that this day is not far off if we all do our share, men and women alike. If Congress should be forced to take steps in drafting women for the production, the women can blame nobody else except themselves.

Right now we are only interested in finishing this war. To do it we need the co-operation of every jobless woman in this country.

Chicago — FRANK BANICKE

Credit Due the Three Ancients

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It now seems fair to the gallant officers and men on board the old battleships Texas, Arkansas, and Nevada, the first to fire at German defenses on the Norman beaches, to say that in spite of so very many years of naval service these ships have accepted the hazards of sea warfare in danger zones continuously since the war began. In the case of the Nevada, she "came back" from Pearl Harbor where she sank in consequence of Japanese air attacks and provided fire support and air defense around Attu in the Aleutians.

The Texas and the Arkansas, both of which were in Casco Bay, Maine, on Dec. 7, 1941, have labored unceasingly since then. Aside from distinguished performance of duty as escorts for convoys of troop transport and freighters, bound overseas, the Texas covered the troops landing in North Africa where the Arkansas arrived somewhat later, shepherding troop ships.

Many officers and members of the crews of these old battlewagons during the undramatic months preceding the June 6 invasion have been transferred. They are the naval people deserving of recognition now that their ships have been mentioned in dispatches from historic Normandy.

LOUIS J. GULLIVER,
Commander, U. S. N. Ret.
Annapolis, Md.

"Passing On the Torch"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The statements of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Willkie in the July 7 issue of The Christian Science Monitor would seem to lay the compass for the bearings of the independent voter in this election year of fateful decision. It is the independent vote by citizens, who place the republic above party, which will shape America's destiny in the world of tomorrow.

Your heading, "Passing on the Torch," for the closing words of Mr. Hoover's masterful valedictory, which should stand with the great statements of men in the great times of history, is most happy and appropriate. Also, Mr. Willkie's statement continues his useful service as a thoughtful citizen, exemplifying, "Vigilance is the price of liberty," and appealing to the independent voter to do his part.

It is the independent voter of the United States who in this election will be "passing on the torch" to returning youth who have rewon the torch of freedom in this war, but who have yet to win freedom in peace to make it safe from future, futile sacrifice.

It is the last chance of the Republican Party to measure up to this great opportunity, by acts, not just promises.

THEODORE T. WHITNEY, JR.
Alstead Center, N. H.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Tunisian Task Force

The Bookshelf

In the weeks following the North African landings, American forces filtered into the no-man's-land of Central Tunisia to tangle with German detachments for strategic passes, roads, and airdromes. There was no established battlefront; this was a frontier war. Allied strategy and strength called for no concerted drive across Tunisia to the sea, but only for denying strategic points to the Germans and for securing bases for the final trial of strength in Tunisia.

Execution of the Allied plan was in the hands of an American Army officer, Col. Edson D. Raff. Originally, Colonel Raff commanded a paratrooper outfit which jumped to occupy the airfield at Youks-les-Bains near the prospective key base of Tebessa. Having taken the airfield he soon found himself commanding all the increasing American forces in Central Tunisia. What happened to "the Tunisian Task Force" during the ensuing two months is the theme of Colonel Raff's WE JUMPED TO FIGHT (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.50).

Colonel Raff makes clear that Central Tunisia was a land filled with military opportunities. Nothing was more tempting than to drive to Gabes or Sfax on the sea, thus cutting the country in two, imperilling the German defenses and blocking Marshal Rommel's retreat from Tripolitania. But Colonel Raff testifies that this would have been foolhardy even when the opportunity presented itself, for these reasons: "(1) adequate air support not available; (2) supply line too long; (3) most intelligence concerning enemy forces around Sfax very vague." Allied Force Headquarters had, in fact, specifically forbidden him to risk his forces in such a drive.

The French proved themselves friends indeed at the time of the landings, Colonel Raff testifies. At Youks-les-Bains their guns covered every inch of the landing ground. Later, French soldiers proved themselves dogged and loyal fighters. Colonel Raff's report to Allied Force Headquarters on the crucial battle of Faid Pass contained the following statement: "Our victory over the Nazis at Faid Pass was possible because of the aid given my force by the French. Their artillery is superb, their *tirailleurs* fine fighters. The French will fight beside us!"

"We Jumped to Fight" is not a documentary history of the war in Central Tunisia. It does not cover the disastrous reverses at Kasserine Pass and at Gafsa, which occurred after Colonel Raff had been relieved. It is a simple, direct account written for the average reader to understand, and contains little technical discussion. It is readable, and as the personal record of the man who commanded our forces, it is a useful and instructive book. D. H. J.

We Are Forgetting . . .

Last night the dear familiar trees
Took on strange forms of tanks and guns,
And every hill,
Stood firm as a battlement;
For far behind them
Lay an angry sea,
And behind that
Whole cities that would burn.
The white moon seemed a mockery.
Who could be glad tonight?
Above me lay wide spaces and the stars,
But underneath
Great winds were trumpeting.
O World, beloved World
Asleep, and all forgetting,
Truth is still here,
And loveliness lies waiting,
You will awake.
We are forgetting
Though Earth's pale stars fade down,
Love, the unmeasured
Still remains,
And Hope, the unsleeping.
You will awake!

MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL

Along the Line of Least Liabilities

An Intimate Message From Chicago

By Roscoe Drummond

CHICAGO, JULY 19

In carrying out President Roosevelt's recommendation that it "give great consideration to the pros and cons of its choice," this Democratic convention is having a really hard time picking a Vice-Presidential candidate.

The reason is that, from the politician's viewpoint anyway, its leading aspirants for the second-place nomination seem to have as many cons as pros.

Having insisted that the President give it a free hand in this matter, the Democratic Party organization is showing signs that it would be rather well pleased if Mr. Roosevelt would do the picking after all. And it seems clear now that if there is not a crystallization behind an acceptable alternative to Henry Wallace shortly—either from within or outside a smoke-filled room—then the delegates expect a nod in the right direction from the President.

Meanwhile, the convention is struggling with the "pros and cons" of its choice and they seem to cancel each other out so thoroughly that they cancel out the candidate at the same time.

There was much support at this convention for giving the Vice-Presidential nomination to former Justice James F. Byrnes, before he removed himself by his letter to Senator Barnet Maybank.

While Mr. Byrnes's withdrawal was based on the President's "request," without explanation, there are several important aspects to his unavailability. One is the open opposition of the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee. This factor alone might not have been sufficient, for Mr. Byrnes is a middle-roader who is highly respected by his former Congressional colleagues and throughout the party generally.

Political judgment suggests that because Mr. Byrnes, though christened a Roman Catholic, began attending a Protestant church in his youth, his nomination would lose many Catholic votes; that because he is a Southerner and supposedly an advocate of white supremacy, he would endanger the Northern Negro vote; and because he stood out against the full wage demands of the railroad brotherhoods, he would scare away large sections of the labor vote.

Now from the very beginning there has been a steady undercurrent of strength flowing in favor of Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Majority Leader of the Senate, a long and faithful supporter of the President, who in the eyes of his colleagues in Congress gained stature in the independent stand he took on the White House tax veto.

But political judgment suggests that he might add too much age to the ticket, that at 67 he would be 17 years older than his Republican counterpart, Governor John Bricker; that added to a fourth-term President he might create a Democratic slate which would be disadvantageously described as "an old man's ticket." And there's the reverse side of that tax speech. The politicians ask fearfully, "What couldn't the Republicans do to such a speech?" They could say that when Mr. Barkley is running with Mr. Roosevelt, he calls the President "a great humanitarian leader," but that when he is not running, he proclaims that the President has made a "calculated and deliberate assault upon the legislative integrity of every member of Congress."

And now as the convention actually gets under way today, Senator Harry S. Truman, whose name is synonymous with the most effective and honest investigations which Congress has made into the whole war effort, continues to stand as a logical alternative to the other alternatives to Mr. Wallace. He is on the conservative side of the New Deal ideologically but he has a voting record ever since he has been in the Senate decidedly on the liberal side and strongly in support of the President's foreign policies. He is highly regarded by his Republican associates and might be acceptable to many dissatisfied with Governor Dewey.

But—and the "buts" keep crowding in—Mr. Truman does have the liability of his political birth, for politically he is an offspring of the corrupt and corrupting Tom Pendergast machine in Missouri whose founder was tardily but safely ensconced in jail. Perhaps Senator Truman has emerged beyond the taint of his machine background, although he was in earlier days always its faithful and obedient servant. Yet Mr. Truman has a pretty spotless and commendable record in Washington, and if the Democrats here don't fear too apprehensively what Prosecutor Dewey might do to a Vice-Presidential nominee with such a past political environment, they will have decided that the Senator from Missouri has less against him than anyone else they could agree on.

What this convention is looking for is a Vice-Presidential nominee with the least liabilities. They figure that Mr. Roosevelt will take care of the rest of it.

This Newspaper's Coverage of French Affairs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a subscriber and regular reader of The Christian Science Monitor, I wish to submit a few observations concerning your policy in re France.

Let me say at once that, in this matter, I thoroughly agree with your editorial policy proper, such as it has been up to the present, and especially with Mr. Kaskeline's excellent, well-informed articles. And that is precisely why I am the more disturbed about another, quite different, and to my mind quite unjustifiable attitude in French matters which seems to be gathering momentum in your paper.

Let me draw your attention to the following crescendo:

On June 21, 1944, you published, on your editorial page, an article by Mr. Strout entitled "We Discover the New French" which contained the following sentences:

> The difficult situation is complicated at every step by the attitude of General de Gaulle.... The behavior of de Gaulle at the time of the D-day invasion certainly didn't win more sympathy from the Allies. While soldiers were being killed on the invasion beachhead, de Gaulle appeared preoccupied primarily with his own status.

I need not explain to you that de Gaulle was, at that crucial moment no less than during the last four years, preoccupied not with his own, but with France's status. The implication in Mr. Strout's article is not fair to de Gaulle.

* * *

On June 26, you published, on the first page of your second section, an article from Madrid by Mr. Dosch-Fleurot in which an interview with M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil was reproduced. No word was said about the true character of that person who was introduced merely as "General Giraud's former delegate for inter-Allied relations." And you printed without comment M. Lemaigre-Dubreuil's statement that he had left Africa for Madrid because "in Africa we no longer knew what was going on except through the newspapers and radio stations controlled by General de Gaulle." The true situation is that he and M. Jean Rigaud fled because they were threatened with a trial for treason which they had good reason to fear.

The climax in this sequence came July 3 when you took an article by Mr. Dosch-Fleurot, also from Spain, as a basis for a major first-page headline: "French Now Want Fruits of Victory," and a minor headline: "Allies warned not to count too heavily on army of resistance in France." The dispatch opens a highly effective, and certainly unhoped for, avenue to American opinion to that group of Frenchmen now assembled in Madrid (including Viénot, the Vichy Ambassador, Rigaud, Lemaigre-Dubreuil, and others). Their very presence in Spain should make every dispatch from that country suspect.

* * *

In the case of Mr. Dosch-Fleurot, there is even more direct evidence of either lack of objectivity or of judgment. On June 26, he produced the argument that the French Forces of the Interior are divided and at least partly opposed to de Gaulle, and now he adds, for good measure, that they are ineffective.

What troubles me, however, is not so much the content of the particular articles I have quoted, but the increasingly prominent place which you have given them in The Christian Science Monitor. I sincerely hope that this does not foreshadow an impending change in your editorial policy.

HANS STAEHLE,
Department of Economics,
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Christian Science Monitor in its extensive coverage of French affairs has given hospitality to a wide variety of views. The articles which Professor Staehle criticizes do not in any sense reflect an editorial opinion of this newspaper. These and other stories embracing differing opinions are necessary to the over-all balance of news coverage.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$12.00 Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 One month.....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.